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ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

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Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
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As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
T' was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
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NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.—Mr GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, from the 1st October 1889, and has been authorised to solely manage and conduct the Company's affairs from that date.

THACKERSEY NARANJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Ld.
Bombay, October 21, 1889.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.—The Registered Office of the above Company has been THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 11, Mungesh Senoy Street, Holi Chukla, Fort, in the house of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Teizpal.

THACKERSEY NARANJEE & CO.,
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Bombay, October 21st, 1889.

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For the benefit of the Pupils, a Singing Class will be held every Saturday morning, commencing at half-past 7 (free of charge). For terms, etc.

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THE SHOW will take place on the 6th February, 1890, when PRIZES, varying from Rs. 5 to 125, will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen, and Sheep exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

R. K. WAIDYA,
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BROWN WALER MARE, 15-2, rising six, up to any weight. No tricks, snaffle mouth. First-class Trapper and Hack. Would make a good charger.

BROWN WALER MARE ... charger	Rs.	750
Tilbury by Windover, imported in January	Rs.	500.
English Harness, new in February	Rs.	100.
The turn-out is well known in Poona and Bombay as one of the smartest of its sort.	Rs.	1,250.
G. A. H., 5 years, 14-2. Has been regularly driven, and is a good hack	Rs.	350
Set of English Harness in very good order	Rs.	50
Do ,, for Cob, in very good order	Rs.	60
12lb Saddle by Gibson, in very good order	Rs.	50
Cabul Tent	Rs.	40

Both horses believed sound, and any fair trial or examination allowed.

Bridles, etc.

Apply to Major VIBART, R. A.,
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SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to 1-30 p.m. on 1st November, 1889, for the whole or any part not being less than Rs. 500, of the first instalment of Rupees one Lakh of the two Lakh Rupee Loan at 5½ per cent. per annum to be raised under the sanction of Government for widening Streets, in those quarters of Surat burnt out by the disastrous fire of 6th April last.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept any tender or to assign any reason for rejecting it.

Further particulars to be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

NANU MIAN B. SHAIKH,
Secretary, Surat City Municipality.
Surat, Municipal Office, 15th October, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 9 lots of old Scrap Iron, &c., aggregating about 511 tons, now lying in the Stores yard, Wari Bunder, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers must be made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned), and be sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement; failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securites for the Debenture holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
SHIBSHANKAR.

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GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.
W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E
Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

'HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable 'remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.
F. Henry

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutriant tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-30th gr. Phosphorus with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phos
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards
and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed
where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-
This pill produces no irritation of the gast
membrane, but operates as a gentle stim
urinal organs. It is especially useful in
power, induced by passive discharges d
useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue*
Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and *Atony of th*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a
for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Co
Men are invited to apply to the
tive pamphlet, supplied free o

AGENTS: —CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher
BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street,

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' G
FOR OCTOBER 1889
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TA
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAY
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGU
THE ROUTE ROUND THE W
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FI
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA &
POSTAL AND TELEGRA
INFORMATION
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK
BULLOCK TRAINS & T
NEW M
SHOWING EVERY RAI
PRICE, EIGHT AN
This Guide having
a very good medium
" BOMBAY GAZETT

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	ƒ 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	ƒ 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited
to the following NEW and MOST
ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD
ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POL

NOW issued by this Com
provides for a Payment to
himself on attaining a specified
can purchase a Pension, if he so
the rest of life; or the Sum
payable to his Representative at the
death of the Assured, thus compri
one contract the TREBLE BENEF
an Endowment, a Pension payable du
life, or as a Family Provision payabl
Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified a
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after tha

The undersigned having been
Day of ____________
what would be the Annual
secure Rs. ____________ to
he is aged 50,* or at his death, i
Also, what Yearly Pension f
Life may be obtained at the latt
desired, in exchange for the abo

Name
Address ____________
Occupation ____________

Full Particula
Forms of P
may be
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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	980
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£219
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	170xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10 p.ct	202
	750	150	150		152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	605
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	625
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	89
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	6 nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,295
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M. Mcdy & Co					48
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld.	550	250	250	Rs. 15	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	362½
Bellary	620	1,000	,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132¼
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		230
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,460
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	202½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	522½
ew Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	86
rince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	395
abapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	530
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	685
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl

PINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
ad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
rd Mills		0	500	R	375
Spinn- o., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	81
Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	300
ning	700	1,700	1,000	..	–
g. & Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Mfg.	1,800	100	1,000	Rs. 20	530
.M.ll	871	500	500	Rs. 22	530
n Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	420
nal Mfg	700	1,000	1,000		630
ited S. &	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	700
nufacturing	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	140
India S. & W. g. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 50	1,210
ombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,010
Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	695
ght Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 1	645
S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	475
Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	[illegible]	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
ress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	500	Rs. 2	692½
njee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545exd
on S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
rat Ginning & g. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	–	...
t S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
n S. & W. o., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770xd
Bullough Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	670
Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37	700nom
can S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695xd
Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925xd
ills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 2	520
Co.,	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	302½
ill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	700
V.	600	500	[illegible]		100
[illegible]	1,483	250	250	Rs. 1	
[illegible]	–	900	1,000	–	785
[illegible]	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	610
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	610
e	1,000	100	1,000	Rs. 50	907½
g	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	153
[illegible]	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,900
V.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
g.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	120
S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
fg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
o n Mfg.	1,300	10	100		10
stern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	710
W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	395
ndia S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,00 xd
Wales S.	2,189		125	...	30
& W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	825
fg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
and Alliance ill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
ore S.& W.Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,28[illegible]
derdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	410
uthern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	--	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	785
Victoria Mfg. Co,, Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
G I. P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12
Carolas	" 247
Mexican Dollars	" 224
Five-Franc Pieces	" 284
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	" 106-7
Gold Leaf	" 23-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 23-7
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 23-7
Lombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 23-6
Pekin do.	" 23-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99⅜
Four-and-a-half per cent	102⅞
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	105¼
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	228
Port Trust Bonds	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do..	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do..	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do..	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do..	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do..	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do..	1s. 4 11-16d.
rance	3 Do do..	74½
Do.	6 Do. do..	175½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do..	99 7-16
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do..	99⅞
China	60 Do. do..	222½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd October, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·824
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·1
Dew Point	72·2
Relative humidity of Air	·803
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	83·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	71·0
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, E, ESE, SE, S, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	155

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Khartoum Mystery, 81 Medows Street, 10 a.m., to 10 p.m.
Arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, 5-45 a.m.
Arrival of Sir Frederick Roberts, 6-30 a.m.
Dewalee Day.
Music, at the Esplanade, Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd :—Astræa (s), from Middlesboro ; and Maharaja (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Hindoo (s), from Cutch Mandvi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi ; and Swordsman (s), Zanzibar.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 7-30 a.m.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS IN THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Ittoo Mukoond and three others were charged by Inspector Chislett before Mr. P. Ryan, with letting off fire-works in a public thoroughfare at Girgaum on Tuesday last. On admitting the truth of the complaint, Ittoo Mukoond and two others were fined 8 annas each, and the other was fined four annas.

ASSAULT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—Yesterday, Moonshi Husson Mahomed, Chief Constable of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Hurry Govind before Mr. P. Ryan, with having assaulted two passengers named Mooljee Dossa and Balkrishna Cooshaba, in a railway carriage, while the train was between Elphinstone Road and Parell Railway stations yesterday morning. The accused on admitting his guilt was convicted, and fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers have given permission for the Band of the Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps to play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-30 p.m. : —

Aria	Lassedio de Arlem	Verdi.
Valse	Laetitia	Fahrbach.
Selection	Taunhauser	Wagner.
Quadrille	Pantomime	C. Coote.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert.
Galop	The Planters	C. Frieke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Chinchpoogly, respecting the death of a man named Dairoo Shivraj. It appears, about nine days ago, he returned home about 7-30 p.m., and told his wife that he had been bitten by a snake on the Parel Road. He showed her a small wound in the instep of his left foot which was bleeding and very painful. Even although the pain increased he got nothing done to relieve it. He lingered till Tuesday when he became suddenly unconscious and died. The verdict was, that the death of Dhairoo Shivraj was caused by snake-bite.

A WATCHMAN WATCHING HIS OWN INTERESTS.—Inspector Lee Smith yesterday charged Shoorlia Dajee, a Port Trust peon, before Mr. Cooper, with stealing two bundles of toothcombs from the Victoria Docks, the property of the Port Trust. The accused was employed as a night watchman to guard the cases and goods in the various sheds in the Dock, and was on duty on the night of Tuesday last. On leaving duty he was searched as he passed out of the dock gates, and the bundles of combs were found concealed under his coat. The prisoner was dressed in the Port Trust uniform, and probably thought he would escape being searched. Mr. Smith, who was present at the time, had the accused's room searched, and discovered various other articles there which had been stolen from the Port Trust. The combs, it was found, had been broached from a case of goods landed from the s.s. Arabia. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Cooper, remarking that the offence was a very serious one, inasmuch as he, a watchman, had stolen the very goods he was placed to watch and keep safe, passed a sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

STEWARDS.—Capt Tufnell, Mr. P. Benn, Mr. W. A. Bankier, Colonel Merriman, Mr. T. Filgate, Mr. H. C. Burder, Mr. L. B. Ker, Mr. G. K. Remington, and Colonel Wise.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, 29TH JANUARY 1890.

1ST RACE.—" The Bedouin Stakes."—(Open) Rs. 199. For Arab ponies, 13-3 and under, landed since 1st September 1889. W. A. I. raised 21 lbs. ½ mile.

2ND RACE.—" The Worlee Stakes."—Rs. 300. For Arab horses, the *bona fide* property of members of the Bombay Gymkhana that have never won, Rs. 49. Catch weights over 11 stone. ¾ mile.

3RD RACE.—" The Polo Cup."—Rs. 199. For all *bona fide* polo ponies that have never won, Rs. 49. Certificates from Polo Secretaries to accompany entries. 13-3 to carry 11 stone. W. I. 3 furlongs.

4TH RACE.—" The Byculla Cup."—Rs. 400. For maiden ponies 13-3 and under, W. A. I raised 28 lbs. Penalties, winners of Rs. 99, once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs , three times 14 lbs. C.-B.'s allowed 7 lbs. Ponies landed after 1st September 1889, allowed 7 lbs. ¾ mile.

5TH RACE.—" The Ladies' Bracelet."—Rs. 100. For all galloways, 14 hands and under, that have never won a race of any description. Ladies' nominations ; stakes to the owner. Catch weights over 11 stone. ½ mile.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—" The Maiden Stakes."—(Open). Rs. 199. For maiden Arabs landed since 1st September 1889. W A raised 21 lbs. ¾ mile.

2ND RACE.—" The Gymkhana Pony Stakes."—Rs. 300. For ponies 13-3 and under the *bona fide* property of members of the Bombay Gymkhana, that have never won Rs. 49, prior to 1st January 1890, 13-3 to carry 11 stone W I a winner after that date 4 lbs. extra. ½ mile.

3RD RACE.—" Mahaluxmi Stakes."—(Open). Rs. 400. For Arabs. W. A. raised 28 lbs. ; allowances—maidens 7 lbs., of the day 12 lbs., galloways 7 lbs., horses landed after 1st September, 7 lbs. Penalties, winners of Rs. 500, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs., winner claimable for Rs. 1,200. A starting sweep of Rs. 30. 1 mile.

4TH RACE.—" Pony Selling Race.'—Rs. 199. For all ponies 13-3 and under. Those entered to be sold for Rs. 500 to carry 11 st., 4 lbs. allowed or added for every Rs. 50 under or above that price. 7 furlongs.

5TH RACE.—" Arab Selling Race."—(Open). Rs. 199. For Arabs, those entered to be sold for Rs. 800, to carry 11 st., 4 lb. allowed or added for every Rs. 50 under or above that price. ¾ mile.

1. W. I. T. C. rules.
2. For all purposes of this prospectus, ponies are 13-3 and under.
3. Races to take place on the Flats Race Course.
4. In all races except those marked open, horses and ponies to be the *bona fide* property of members of recognised clubs. In open races, entrance fees to accompany entries.
5. Subscribers of Rs. 10 will receive tickets to the Grand Stand and enclosure. Owners running a horse or pony must subscribe Rs. 10 to the fund.
6. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of altering the terms of this prospectus, of raising or lowering the scale of weights in any race, or altering the dates, and the order of races, should circumstances render it advisable,
7. First entries, Rs. 10, 9 p. m., Saturday, November 30th. Second entries, Rs. 15, 9 p.m., Tuesday, December 31st.
8. G. R.'s only except in open races, or if the weights are under 9 stone 7 lbs. Colours to be worn.
9. Declarations to start, stating penalties and allowances, must reach the Honorary Secretaries in writing before 1 P.M., on Monday, 27th January, and Thursday, the 30th January 1890, with names and colours of riders and the weights to be carried. Anyone wearing colours other than those declared, will pay a flue of one gold mohur to the fund.
10. Unless three horses start in *bona fide* separate interests, the added money, and unless five, half the money will be withheld.
11. All galloways and ponies must be measured at the Race Course on the morning of Friday. 24th January, at 7 o'clock W. I. T. C. C. T. C. and Bombay Gymkhana Polo certificates only will be accepted. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. throughout the meeting except where otherwise provided for.
12. All objections must be made in writing to the Stewards, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30, which will be forfeited, if in the opinion of the Stowards, the objection is frivolous.
13. The decision of the Stewards to be final as regards matters of fact.
14. All objections, except as regards the running of a race, to be made to the Honorary Secretary in writing before the ordinaries, which will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 p. m , on the day before the races.
15. Half entries to go to the fund, and half to the second horse.
16. Settling day, 3rd February 1890.
17. 5 per cent. of lotteries and *pari mutuel* to go to the Fund.
18. All letters to be addressed and entries made to.

J. F. N. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, Simla, October 19.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-nine days has been granted to Mr S H James, C S, Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept.

Mr J M Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, is appointted to officiate as Secy in that Dept during the absence on leave of Mr S H James, or until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Mackenzie, C S I, resumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from the Hon'ble R J Crosthwaite on the 7th Oct 1889.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev E J Warlow has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Lahore Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

The Rev P G B Austin, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 7th Oct 1889.

Mr Austin's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the date of his arrival.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary promotions are made with effect from the date of the departure on furlough of Col J Sconce, Depy Surveyor-General :—Lieut-Col C Strahan, R E, Assist Surveyor-General and Depy Sup, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Surveyor-General. Major St G C Gore, RE, Depy Supt, 4th grade, to officiate as Assist Surveyor-General.

With reference to the Notification of this Dept No 326-F, dated the 29th March 1889, the services of Mr S Hornidge, of the Bombay Forest Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

With reference to the Notification of the Govt of Bombay, No 7452, dated the 3rd Oct 1889, Mr A Stewart, Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade, Bombay Presidency, is transferred temporarily to the Central Provinces.

Sir E C Buck, Kt, Secy to the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept, is granted privilege leave for twenty-seven days, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th inst.

Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, Bo C S, Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept, is appointed to officiate as Secy during the absence of Sir E C Buck.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Dept :—

Consequent on the transfer to foreign service of Lieut J Manner-Smith, Political Assist of the 3rd (offg 2nd) class, with effect from the 9th June 1889, —Lieut M A Tighe, Mad S C, Political Assistt of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class ; Lieut C H Pritchard, Bo S C, to be a substantive Political Assist of the 3rd class; and Lieut G F Chenevix-Trench, B S C, offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr A H T Martindale, Political Agent of the 2nd class, sub pro tempore, to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class, and as Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, and with effect from the 14th June 1889,—Major E A Fraser, Mad S C, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class, sub pro tempore ; Capt H M Temple, Ben S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Capt P J Melvill, Bengl SC, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut C Archer, Bengl SC, offg Polt Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Polt Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut G F Chenevix-Trench, Bo SC, Polt Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tem, to officiate as a Polt Assist of the 2nd class ; and Lieut S F Bayley, Bengl SC, offg Polt Assist of the 3rd class, to be a Polt Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieut A F Pinhey, Polt Assist of the 3rd (offg 1st) class, to be an Additional Political Assist of the 1st class, with effect from the 1st July 1889,—Lieut K D Erskine, Bengl SC, Polt Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Polt Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut S F Bayley, Bengl SC, Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tem to officiate as a Poltl Assist of the the 2nd class ; Capt W H M Stewart, Benl S C, offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore ; and Lieut F W P Macdonald, Benl S C, to be a substantive Political Assist of the 3rd class. Lieut Macdonald will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Capt A F DeLaessoe, C M G, C I E, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, with effect from the 10th July 1889,—Lieut K D Erskine, Benl S C, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 2nd class ; Lieut S F Bayley, Benl S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, reverts to Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore ; and Capt W H M Stewart, Benl S C, Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from special leave of Col E S Reynolds, Political Agent of the 1st class, with effect from the 31st July 1889,—Col V E Law, Madras General List, Cavy, offg Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Capt H M Temple, Ben S C, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Capt P J Melvill, Ben S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut C Archer, Ben S C, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 2nd class ; Lieut G F Chenevix-Trench, Bo S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, reverts to Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore ; and Lieut S F Bayley, Ben S C, Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Col H P Peacock, Political Agent of the 1st class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Resident in Meywar, with effect from the 9th Aug 1889,—Col V E Law, Madras General List, Cavy, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class ; Capt H M Temple, Ben S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the class ; Capt A F DeLaessoe, C M G, C I E, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut C Archer, Ben S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut G F Chenevix-Trench, Bo S C, Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class ; and Lieut S F Bayley, Ben S C, offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore.

Consequent on the reversion of Mr A H T Martindale to Political Agent of the 2nd class, sub pro tempore, with effect from the 15th Aug 1889,—Major E A Fraser, Mad S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, sub *pro tempore*, reverts to offg Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Capt H M Temple, Beng S C, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Capt A F DeLaessoe, CMG, CIE, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 1sts class ; Lieut C Archer, Beng S C, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 2nd class ; Lieut G F Chenevix-Trench, Bo S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, reverts to Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore ; and Lieut S F Bayley, Ben S C, Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the death of Mr P J C Robertson, Political Agent of the 3rd (offg 2nd) class, and with effect from the 22nd Aug 1889,—Capt H M Temple, Ben S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Capt C W Ravenshaw, Ben S C, Political Assist of the 1st class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Capt A F DeLaessoe, CMG, CIE, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to be a substantive Political Assist of the 1st class, and to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut C Archer, Beng S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut A F Pinhey, Bo S C, Political Assist of the 3rd class, to be a substantive Political Assist of the 2nd class. Lient Pinhey will continue to be seconded as an additional Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut J Ramsay, Beng S C, Political Assist of the 3rd class, to be a substantive Political Assist of the 2nd class. Lieut Ramsay will continue to be a Political Assist of the 1st class, sub pro tempore ; Lieut K D Erskine, Beng S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assist of the 2nd class, sub pro tempore ; Lieut G F Chenevix-Trench, Bo S C, Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class ; Lieut L Impey, Beng S C, to be a sub Political Assist of the 3rd class ; Lieut Impey will continue to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class ; and Lieut S F Bayley, Beng S C, offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut-Col F A Wilson, offg Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 4th Sept 1889,—Mr Ney Elias, C I E, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class ; Capt H L Ramsay, Ben S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Capt P J Melvill, Ben S C, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut K D Erskine, Ben S C, Political Assist of the 2nd class, sub pro tempore, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut F W P Macdonald, Ben S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assist of the 2nd class, sub *pro tem pore* ; Lieut S F Bayley Beng S C, Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class; and Capt W H M Stewart, Beng S C, offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Capt C Herbert, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 7th Sept 1889,—Mr E G Colvin, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class. Lieut F W P Macdonald, Ben S C, Political Assist of the 2nd class, sub pro tempore, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut L Impey, Ben S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assist of the 2nd class, sub pro tempore ; and Capt W H M Stewart, Ben S C, Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the reversion of Col A W Roberts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class, with effect, unless otherwise stated, from the 8th Sept 1889,—Mr A H T Martindale, Political Agent of the 2nd class, sub pro tempore, reverts to offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, with effect from the 31st Aug 1889 ; Capt H L Ramsay, Beng S C, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Capt W H Cornish, Beng S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tempore, reverts to offg Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Mr E G Colvin, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut J Ramsay, Beng S C, Political Assist of the 1st class, sub pro tempore, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut F W P Macdonald, Beng S C, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assist of the 2nd class ; Lieut L Impey, Beng S C, Political Assist of the 2nd class, sub pro tempore, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 2nd class ; and Capt W H M Stewart, Beng S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr A H T Martindale, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and as Political Agent in Jhallawar, and with effect from the 30th Sept 1889,—Capt H L Ramsay, Ben S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Mr E G Colvin, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut F W P Macdonald, Ben S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class ; and Capt W H M Stewart, Ben S C, offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the privilege leave to Major E A Fraser, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 5th October 1889,—Capt I MacIvor, Ben S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Lieut J Ramsay, Ben St C, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut L Impey, Ben St C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class ; and Lieut J L Kaye, Ben St C, offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

The substantive appointments of Lieuts C H Pritchard and F W P Macdonald are provisional, under the operation of article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr H M Kisch, Postmaster-General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 6th Nov 1889.

Mr W J Ham, Assist Director-General of the Post Office of India, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General, Bengal, during Mr Kisch's absence on privilege leave. Mr Ham will act as a Postmaster-General of the 2nd grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent, 2nd Infantry.

Lieut G W Priestley, Ben S C, offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Cavy, to be offg Wing Officer, *vice* Lieut A Andrew, transferred to the 1st Cavy, dated 1st Oct 1889.

Staff Corps.—Second Lieut R E Chaplin, Leicestershire Regt, offg Sqn Officer, 8th Bengal Cavy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Ben S C from the 31st March 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Chaplin will rank as Lieut in the Ben S C from the 31st March 1888, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Col D Macdonald, Bengal S C, Depy Supt, 1st grade, Survey of India, (p a) for one year and 15 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty ;—Major F C Burton, Bengal S C 1st Bn Cavy, for one year and Lieut C Y Crommelin, Bengl S C, 1st Battn, 1st Gurkha Regiment, for 182 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India :—Col W I Bax, General List, Infantry, (p a) for three days ; Major S C Turner, R E (p a), for two days ; Capt G B Renny, Bengal SC, (p a) for seven days ; Capt J M A Retallick, Bengal S C, (m c) for two months ; Lieut G F H Dillon, Bengal SC, (mc) for four months ; Lieut O B S F Shore, Bengal SC, (p a) till 1st Feb 1890 ; and Surgeon F W Thomson, MB, (p a) for sixty-one days.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut-Colonels to be Colonels in the Army—A P Broome, Bengal General List, Infantry ; S B Home, Bengal General List, Infantry ; R T M Lang, Bengal General List, Cavalry ; R P Nisbet, CIE, Bengal S C ; C H T Marshall, Bengal S C, dated 12th Oct 1889.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Colonel—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Walter Hailes, 16th Oct 1889.

To be Captain—Lieut P M Carnegy, 27th July 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Panjab Vol Rifle Corps—The second Christian name of Second Lieut J B Dunlop is " Bourne" and not as stated in G G O No 723 of 1889.

Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps—Dennis Fitzpatrick, Esq, C S I, Resident at Hyderabad, to be Hony Col, vice J G Cordery, C S I, resigned.

Promotions—Allahabad Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut John Samuel Champion Davis to be Capt, vice Ryves, promoted.

Resignations—Surma Valley Light Horse—Dennis Fitzpatrick, Esq, C S I, Hony Col, resigns his appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to the Indian Telegraph Dept as Assist Superintendents :—Mr R Meredith and Mr N U K Leslie.

The services of Mr W H Parker, Chief Engr, 3rd class, sub pro tem, State Railways, Engineer-in-Chief, Patiala-Bhatinda Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Agent, East Indian Railway Company.

Mr J Fargues, Offg Assist Supt, 2nd grade, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Dept, reverted to his substantive appointment of Signaller, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st Oct 1889.

IT is a long time since anything was heard of Mr. Macdonald, one of the more famous witnesses before the Parnell Commission. The general impression is that he has retired from the managership of the *Times*. This, however, says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, is not the case. He continues to hold the honourable and responsible position which incidentally brought him into communication with Mr. Pigott. When Mr. Macdonald was in the box, and there was a necessity for explaining his business connections with Pigott, it was charitably said that he was not nearly such a fool as his own testimony pictured him—that he was, on the contrary, a man of singular chivalry and self-devotion, who, rather than see Mr. Walter suffer, took upon himself the whole responsibility for the negotiations with Pigott. If that were true, adds the correspondent, Mr. Macdonald's self-sacrifice could not, of course, be crowned by his removal from office. However it may be, he is there still, and goes about his daily business as if there had never been a Parnell Commission.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smel of most " Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for " THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head " Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head " Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometor during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maxium (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head " Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head " Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·877	+·052	—·086	N W	2	71·1	80·5	69·1	+4·1	76	8	0·41	31·73	—1·55a
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	29·821	—·035	—·129	Calm	2	63·5	94·5	50·0	—9·0	36	...	...	3·91	+1·02
Karachi	29·854	—·007	—·112	N N W	6	65·9	89·7	57·0	—11·8	58	...	...	3·11	—3·20
Ajmere	29·922	—·030	—·122	Calm	2	56·8	88·7	47·8	—13·2	63	...	...	23·26	+1·85
Deesa	29·826	—·078	—·109	N N W	7	71·2	95·3	51·4	—15·2	28	...	...	27·58	+1·00
Rajkot	29·855	—·034	—·114	W	8	73·3	92·9	61·4	—7·2	67	...	...	27·96	—1·77
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	29·899	—·020	—·099	Calm	2	68·3	83·6	50·1	—12·9	44	...	...	27·57	—7·34
Saugor	29·849	+·016	—·161	S	5	65·3	85·4	56·7	—7·5	43	4	...	54·53	+13·13
Jubbulpore	29·854	—·029	—·148	W	1	68·7	71·0	65·1	+2·1	82	8	0·10	64·83	+9·83a
Hoshangabad	29·903	+·026	—·118	W	2	61·4	88·4	56·2	—10·2	91	5	...	50·95	—5·43
Khandva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	29·741	—·002	—·212	N	6	75·6	84·9	74·5	+6·1	90	10	...	44·76	—5·90b
Nagpur	29·825	+·033	—·153	W N W	6	71·2	81·2	66·1	—1·4	62	9	...	38·16	—9·22c
Amraoti	29·889	+·027	—·114	W	6	61·7	?	59·8	—6·7	70	7	...	28·51	—5·83c
Akola	29·881	+·006	—·106	N W	5	68·4	86·0	54·1	—11·8	49	3	...	31·81	—2·84
Surat	29·893	—·017	—·062	S W	L	68·0	90·6	62·0	—7·8	82	1	...	40·25	—2·55
Malegaon	29·912	+·010	—·081	W S W	7	70·9	88·4	54·5	—10·7	48	3	...	15·88	—9·45
Bombay	29·938	+·013	—·031	E	7	75·5	83·4	73.7	—2·6	86	4	...	67·84	—9·32
Poona	29·952	—·011	—·057	W	8	66·7	82·5	58·9	—7·5	82	2	...	30·03	+5·15
Sholapur	29·932	+·006	—·064	W N W	8	67·7	85·2	60·1	—8·2	82	4	...	33·15	+0·71
Ratnagiri	29·916	—·008	—·009	N N E	5	75·8	83·4	67·9	—5·4	84	1	...	112·45	+3·66
Belgaum	29·933	+·024	—·056	W	2	64·9	77·8	56·9	—7·9	73	2	...	55·43	+13·50
Goa	29·935	+·003	...	E	5	77·0	84·0	75·0	...	95	...	...	93·81	...
Karwar	29·935	+·009	—·011	N E	2	71·0	84·2	67·9	—4·8	92	2	...	185·10	+61·48
Mangalore	29·941	+·001	—·011	E N E	2	73·5	82·8	70·9	—3·2	95	5	0·02	122·05	+3·35
Calicut	29·946	—·001	—·016	N N W	6	78·1	84·8	71·6	...	83	...	...	105·96	+8·28
Cochin	29·949	—.023	...	N E	M	77·4	83·8	72·6	—1·9	84	5	0·30	77·20	—20·49d
Bangalore	29·911	+·001	—·062	W	6	67·6	77·9	62·9	—1·5	78	4	...	34·10	+6·50
Secunderabad	29·868	+·009	—·028	N W	9	69·5	83·7	61·9	—5·3	49	3	...	28·83	+1·39
Masulipatam	29·764	—·002	—·181	W N W	7	77·2	87·6	76·3	+1·3	74	10	...	47·27	+17·44
Bellary	29·916	+·019	—·051	N W	6	74·0	86·5	66·9	—3·2	64	4	...	...	...
Cuddapah	29·885	+·013	...	W N W	...	76·8	89·6	72·8	...	65	6	...	44·62	+0·92
Madras	29·831	—·003	—·146	W N W	7	84·3	89·8	78·0	+3·7	61	9	...	25·42	+1·01
Coimbatore	29·939	—·008	—·046	W	5	73·5	88·2	69·8	—0·5	86	4	...	9·24	—1·98
Trichinopoly	29·875	—·016	—·075	W N W	8	80·7	93·1	72·3	—1·0	76	5	...	18·51	+1·09
Negapatam	29·857	—·019	—·082	W S W	6	79·4	90·6	77·8	+3·1	69	9	...	16·31	—1·87c
Colombo	29·918	—·042	—·034	W	11	84·5	85·5	78·5	...	68	4	...	70·72	+33·59

In column " Wind Rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F= Fresh, S= Strong, H= Heavy.
a Most and Muggy. *b* Dark gloomy weather. *c* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. *d* Sea slight.. *e* Sea smooth.

SUMMARY.—With the exception of a rapid local fall at Deesa and a brisk rise at Allahabad, the barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been generally small all over the country. This distribution of pressure remains very nearly the same as yesterday and the isobars indicate two despersions, one to the east south eastwards of Raipur and the other over Sind and Gujarat. The first depression appears to be of somewhat considerable intensity, but the second is very sallow The barometer is considerable below the normal average in the neighbourhood of the depression near Raipur and also more than a tenth of an inch in defect over Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana. Calm is reported from only three stations, *viz*, Indore, Jacobabad and Ajmere. The wind directions in Ceylon, Madras Presidency, Mysore and also at several stations in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, and the Central Provinces and Gujarat are generally from west-south-westerly to north-north westerly, but at most of the West Coast stations winds are more or less easterly. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours generally exceeded the average in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces and Gujarat. Observations at 8 A. M. this morning indicate that the winds are increasing moderately in the neighbourhood of the depression. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in the extreme south of the Peninsula, but everywhere else it is in defect of the normal, the largest deficiencies being 16° at Jubulpore, 9° at Allahabad, 7° at Nagpur and 6° at Ratnagiri. The highest maxima are 95° at Deesa, 94° at Jacobabad, 93° at Rajkot and Trichinopoly and above 90° at Negapatam and Surat. The night temperature has been above the average at Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubalpore and Allahabad, but in other districts it has been below the normal of the season. The deficiency is about 12° in Sind and Rajputana, 11° in Gujarat, Central India and Berar, and 8° at Inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. The changes in the mean temperature of the day have been considerable in Berar, the Central Provinces and locally at Allahabad and Karachi, but at other stations they appear to have been small. Humidity now appears to be rising at some few places such as Jacobabad, Karachi, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Malegaon and Mangalore, but elsewhere it appears to be decreasing rapidly. Skies are very clear in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India. In other parts of the country they are partially cloudy. Rain has fallen at only four stations, *viz*., Allahabad, Jubulpore, Mangalore and Cochin. Fair-weather conditions prevail generally all over the country except in the neighbourhood of the depression to the east-south-eastwards of Raipur, where conditions are favourable for more rain.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's ss Maharaja, 1,046 tons, Captain I Leftwhich, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE coasting s s Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Cutch-Mandvi, with a general cargo and 225 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's ss Swordsman, 719 tons, Captain R Detlefsen, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo, Mrs Sorabjee as cabin passenger, and 59 deck passengers on board.

THE ss Astraea, 1,348 tons, Captain D Nickolas, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Middlesbro' via Port Said with a cargo of Iron, coals and Captain and Mrs Barretto, as cabin passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Karagola, 597 tons Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers—For Karachi—Surgn C J Sarkies, Mr and Mrs J Anderson, Mr A Cartledge, Lieut and Mrs G H Nelson and infant, Sergt Major Holmes ; For Khathiawar Coast and Karachi—68 deck passengers.

I. G. PATRICK-STEWART.

THE Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Commander W. A. Tindall, arrived in harbour on Tuesday night from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 19th inst. She brought 18 deck passengers, and 113 tons old cable wires as cargo. She has come to Bombay for repairs, and will remain in dock for about two weeks, and then she will sail for Kurrachee to resume her duties, for cable purposes. The weather experienced on the voyage was very pleasant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following Notice to Mariners is published by the Marine Department :—

CUTCH MANDVI LIGHT-HOUSE.

The present light at Mandvi will be extinguished on the 20th October 1889 for the purpose of fixing a new light, the lighting of which will be duly notified. On and after the above date, a temporary light will be exhibited from the Breakwater Head at an elevation of 44 feet above mean sea level visible in clear weather for about 9 miles."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Venice	220	Moffat	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Huzara	1236	Campbell	D	M. Mackenzie & Co
" Crathorne	1772	McCulloch	M	J. Mackintosh &Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind	4029	Atkinson	1	P. & O. Co.
" Arabia	2314	Laird	2	W. & A. Graham & Co
" Nizam	1549	Crury	5	P. & O. Co.
" Poseidon	2309	Lemesich	7	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
" Etolia	2041	Gill	12	K. Nixon & Co.
" Werneth Hall	2620	Buck	13	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Astraea (s)	Nicholas	Middlesboro, Sep 20
	Maharaja (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, Oct 4.
23	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvi.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Karachi.
	Swordsman (s)	Detlefsen	Zanzibar.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Maharaja, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Arabia, for Kathiawar Coast and Karachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
18	Tibre s	Lafont	Colombo, Oct 12.
	Buccleuch sp	Johansen	Cape Town, Sept 3.
19	Glenelg s	Morgan	London, June 1.
	Tennasserim sp	Nicholson	Liverpool, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 18.—Steamer Euphrates.
Oct. 19.—Steamers Moray and Kohinur.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

20	Peshwa s	Bombay.
21	Dalhousie s	Bombay.
	Loodiana s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

19	Clan Macintosh s	London.
20	Peshwa (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—360 cwts myrabolums, Sewjee Ramjee City of Venice s—20 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—400 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co ; 3,000 cwts gingelly seeds, 9,000 cwts, castor seeds, F L Battliboi and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—44 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 165 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.
Wennington Hall s—28,000½ cwts rapeseeds, E Spinner & Co.
Crathorn s—55 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 8,004 cwts rapeseeds, J C Bashby and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—110 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 4 cases Indian curiosities, A H Lloyds Agency.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—1 box medicine, H L Batliwala ; 15 bales twist, P F Talati ; 30 chests opium, C Ebram ; 90 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 2 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 21 bales twist, S N Talati and Co ; 60½ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 34 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 chests opium, Hajee A Esmall and Co ; 28 chests opium, M H E Ellai ; 26 chests opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Co ; 15 chests opium, H A Esmail ; 11 chests opium, L Chattoo ; 13½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co.
Nizam s—30 cwts raisins A Joosub ; 45 cwts raisins, E Datardina ; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind, s—100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 97 chests opium, C Ebram ; 44 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 176 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 160 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 34 chests opium, S Abraham ; 45½ chests opium, N J Abraham ; 1½ chest opium, J Chaitram.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—800 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 60 bales twist, J Campbell and Co ; 410 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—350 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 6 cwts gum and 7 cwts cloves, T Essoofally ; 75 bales twist, John Campbell and Co

LORD ARMSTRONG, at the annual meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong Mitchell and Company (Limited), said :—When I last addressed you, I referred to the success which had attended the introduction of our quick-firing guns of large calibre, and I am happy to say that continued trials with those guns, and progressive improvements in their manufacture, have firmly established their advantages. Those advantages will be still further enhanced by the employment of the new smokeless powder, which, it may be said, are now certain to be brought into use. With ordinary powder it would be impossible to fire these large guns at their maximum rate of some ten rounds per minute, on account of the hanging smoke from the discharge, which renders aiming impossible. With the so-called smokeless powder (in which nitrate of ammonia is used as a base) the same hindrance is not experienced ; the smoke produced by the discharge is very much less in volume, and dissipates very readily.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS, in ½, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! for DEWALI DAYS—Vanila, Pistaches, Rose and Apricot, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, 25, Church Gate Street.

PARENTS wishing to treat their Children with Toys, Dolls, &c., for Dewali, will do well to call at SHROFF BROTHERS', as they allow 25 per cent. discount on them to make room for 'Xmas stock.

LOST.—TWO SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing Nos. 1523 and 2227 of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., standing on the name of Dwarkadas Pranjeewandas, have been LOST. The public are hereby cautioned not to deal with these. Any person bringing the certificates to the undersigned will be rewarded.—GORDHANDAS BHUGWANDAS, 3rd Bhoiwada Jeewanlaljee Chawl, No. 49.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—On a most central and beautifully sheltered position. Accomodation, appointments, cuisine and wines unsurpassed.

GENUINE, best and cheapest Tea, Coffee, and Cigar Depot in India—DANTRA AND CO., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list on application.

WANTED, 400 feet 4 inch Piping, second-hand. Apply sharp CHARLES BROWN and Co., 22, Apollo Street.

WANTED, an experienced and practical MANAGER for an up-country Mill, close to a Railway Station. Full knowledge of Spinning, Weaving and Carding necessary. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to B. B., care of this paper.

WANTED, Four MEN, Europeans, of good appearance, sober and honest, age between 18 and 30. Light easy work. No Eurasian need apply. Applications to be made in own handwriting addressed Bombay Post Office, I. K. B.

FOR SALE (owner returning to Europe), AMERICAN ORGAN, 18 Stops, in good order. Price Rs. 260. Can be seen at W. H. Rothwell's, 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, after the 20th October, 1889.

TO LET, SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of ADELAIDE HOUSE, next to Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway. Apply VIDA, on the premises.

TO LET, a newly-built BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next but one to Protestant Church. Apply DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, 42, Hornby Road.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodating Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms moderate.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO RENT for the cold and hot season at Mahableshwar, "LILY COTTAGE." For particulars apply to F. Orr, Mahableshwar.

NEW AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE.—Double-poled, Single-poled, Rowties, Shamianas Staff Sergeants, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade Gymkhana.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co

TYPE-WRITING and SHORT-HAND.—Young man with practical experience in the above wants in any Railway Mercantile, Government, or Native State Office, employment. Particulars with "685," care of his paper.

NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE SUPPLIES from England.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s REVISED SUBSCRIPTION TARIFF may be obtained from their Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

DRESS SHIRT STUDS for Gentlemen, Single Stone Diamond, white, perfectly clean and of intense brilliancy. From Rs. 55.—MARCKS and Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 17-8 cash. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST

REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,

JUST RECEIVED.

As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer do Javas &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

MORGAN AND COMPANY,

No. 22, Corner o Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply

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SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London.

Consultation Hours, 3 to 5 P.M.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash, Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!

TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these

HIGH-CLASS TEAS

FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Re. a.	
ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quanity of fine Young Hyson	0 14	"
PEKOE	0 13	"
BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	"
BROKEN TEA	0 10	"

In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 23.

A FURTHER advance of ⅛d. per oz. took place yesterday in the price of Bar Silver in London, 43⅛ being the quotation wired by Reuter as also through private channels. Monday's rates, however, continued to rule for Rupee Securities in each denomination. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 97¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107. French Rentes in Paris remained at 86¾; but Exchange on London was slightly easier, at fcs. 25·22½.

No fresh advices are to hand regarding Wheat and Seeds. The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of Surats, and a further decline of 1-16d. in Mid.-American, and "Good" and "Fine" Broach having been established. In American Arrivals also there was a further drop of 1-32d. per lb. in all positions. The day's Imports were heavy at 33,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady, and the quotations for staple goods and yarn wired by Reuter show no change in any item.

In New York, the spot price receded 1-16, say to 10½ cents, while January Futures were 9 points down, at 9·86 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were much heavier than on the corresponding day in either of the two preceding years, at 69,000 bales; and the total figures for the new season now give the following comparison with those of 1888 and 1887 for the same period :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts...	69,000	59,000	50,000
Three days' do ...	176,000	146,000	156,000
Since 1st September ...	1,468,000	1,151,000	1,608,000

With the holiday feeling induced by the *Dewali*, and the general cessation of business in native circles, the previous quiet feeling which had prevailed in export business in sympathy with discouraging advices from the ruling markets has become intensified, leading to-day to lower prices in the leading branches of the trade.

COTTON has been contracted for to a small extent, the principal lines booked having been in "Fully Good" Khangaum, for February delivery, at Rs. 213; and "Fully Good" Bhownugger, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 212 per candy; and of old stuff a few hundred bales of Wudwan have changed hands at Rs. 200½ per candy. The tone of the market was quiet at closing, with quotations for new Cotton Re. 1 to Rs. 3 lower.

WHEAT.—The continued neglect of shippers, and more liberal supplies, have at length made themselves felt in this market, and prices have given way to-day to the extent of half an anna per cwt.; a small business at the reduced rates having been reported. We now quote :—

White Pessy (91 per cent.)	Rs. 4-9-0	per cwt.
Do. (85 per cent.)	" 4-8-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-4-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-0-0 to Rs. 4-1-0.	
Hard Yellow	" 4-5-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-2-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-13-0 to Rs. 3-14-0.	

SEEDS.—Dealers, in this market, have also, in the continued absence of any sensible demand for export, lowered their pretensions to the extent of an anna per cwt., and we call the market dull at our revised quotations, say.—

Linseed	Rs. 7-0-0 to Rs. 7-8-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 8-4-0	
Do. do. Cawnpore.	" 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 7-4-0 to " 7-12-0	"
Gingelly White	" 44	per candy.
Do. Mixed	" 42¼	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	700	bales.
Wheat	17,250	cwt.
Linseed	924	"
Rapeseed	4,251	"
Gingellyseed	1,270	"
Ground Nuts	679	"
Castor Seeds	619	"

FREIGHTS keep steady but with not much actual enquiry for tonnage. We hear that the Lancashire (s) to arrive, has been fixed to speculators for Liverpool and Marseilles at 21s. 6d. per ton, for November loading. We quote :—

Liverpool, Cotton 22s. 6d. Wheat, &c. 21s. 3d. to 21s. 6d per ton.

London	"	22s. 6d.	"	20s.	"
Hull	"	22s.	"	22s.	"
Dunkirk	"	23s. 9d.	"	22s. 6d.	"
Havre	"	23s. 9d.	"	22s. 6d.	"
Antwerp	"	22s. 6d.	"	22s. 6d.	"
Marseilles	"	22s. 6d.	"	21s. 6d.	"
Genoa	"	22s. 6d.	"	21s. 3d.	"
Trieste & V.	"	35s. (at ex. 2s.)	"	30s. (at ex. 2s.)	"

EXCHANGE.—Following the further advance of ⅛d. per oz. in Silver on the other side, our rates have been firmer again to-day, and 1s. 4⅝d. for three months' sight Credits has been accepted for both ready and forward, though 1-32d. higher afterwards became the rate in the latter position. In Bank remittance we have heard of transactions for next year at 1s. 4 17-32d. in Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 9-16d. for Demand, and the market closed firm for the holidays at the following ready rates, forward quotations being 1-32d. higher for Bank remittance for November-December, and another 1-32d. for January-February, the ready rate being named for Credits to the end of the year, and 1-32d. higher for January-February delivery.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4⅝d.	"
Francs do.	1·76¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather weaker to-day, and we quote Fours for cash 1-16 per cent. lower, at 99 5-16, the rate for the coming account having also receded to the same extent, say, to 99 3-16, but with buyers thereat; the quotation for the November settlement being still 98 15-16, but with sellers. 103 is still named for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—The market continues closed for the *Dewali* holidays.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(OCTOBER 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 23rd Oct. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	23	7	3	0	12
Suez	23	6	38	1	10

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 23rd Oct. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	46	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	19	...	1
" Madras	...	27	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 22.

10 p.m.	76·7

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23.

6 a.m.	73·9
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	81·6
4 p.m.	81·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

TRIBHOWANDAS.—October 23rd, at 10·45 p m. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy, aged 49, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

WILSON—October 17, at Broach, Arthur Fyers, the infant son of A. B. Wilson.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

ACHARD—October 17, at Mollena Estate, Vythery, S Wynaad, the wife of Louis N Achard, of twins (boys).

BLAKE—September 29, at "Roseneath," Murree, the wife of Major George Blake, Barrack Master, of a son.

HARVEY—October 6, at Mhow, the wife of Lieut J R Harvey, 5th Lancers, of twins.

STRANACK—October 21, at West-Hatch, the Adyar, the wife of Mr E F Stranack, of a daughter.

URE—October 20, at Orme's Road, Kilpauk, the wife of William Ure, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CORMACK—October 17, at Shahjehanpur, Surgn Eugene Cormack, Medical Staff, aged 29 years.

DYER—October 16, at Peshawar, Glady Mary, daughter of Lieut R E Dyer, 29th P I, aged 6 months.

HARVEY—October 6, at Mhow, Norah, the wife of Lieut J R Harvey, 5th Lancers.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1889.

AFTER an interval of six years another report by the Director-General of Military Education, on the education of officers, has just been published as a Parliamentary paper. It would be rather interesting to know the origin of the practice of issuing these reports only once or so in a decade. The reason cannot be that which necessarily prevents the publication of some other military information, for the Director-General of Military Education has to do with matters about which there is absolutely no need for secrecy. In fact, the greater the publicity the better. This is admitted by the present Director-General, Sir Robert Biddulph, who makes the common-sense remark that in a subject like education, outside criticism is of the "greatest value." The numerous questions asked by Members of Parliament about the Army Educational Department indicates a degree of curiosity on the part of the public that might with advantage be a little more generously recognised. Apart from the desire that the British tax-payer may naturally be supposed to feel in the operations of an important and costly branch of the service—the estimated expenditure on military education during the current year is not very far short of £200,000—there are special classes who are directly interested—parents and guardians, schoolmasters and tutors. On personal as well as public grounds the existing arrangement is unsatisfactory to everybody—even it seems the Director-General himself. Sir Robert Biddulph, with soldierly directness, points out that an "interval of six or seven years causes the subject to be lost sight of, and even some of the causes which led to a change may be partially forgotten." He was, we believe, appointed to the Director-Generalship as recently as last year. Since the previous report was prepared there have been two other incumbents of the office, neither of whom, according to Sir Robert Biddulph, reported in any way "on the changes coming within their cognizance." And those changes were neither few nor insignificant, embracing as they did after more than one inquiry considerable modifications in the regulations for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich—familiarly known among gunners as the Shop—and to the other principal military colleges. Sir Robert Biddulph has distinctly recommended to his superiors that these reports should be brought out more frequently. If his recommendation should be passed over, owing to red-tapeism, some military or educational expert in the House of Commons ought to try the effect of a little of the usual Parliamentary pressure upon Mr. Secretary Stanhope. It is a somewhat singular fact that while the higher military authorities, particularly Viscount Wolseley, are never weary of expatiating on the value of "book-learning," they should apparently be so reluctant to let us learn how the efforts put forward towards the attainment of their ideal are progressing. Perhaps they think there is not sufficient material for a yearly report; but there are always the returns, which are in themselves interesting, and might also be useful if they were not kept back so long. At all events it is to be hoped that we shall not have to wait until 1895 before we learn the result of the further modifications of the syllabus to take effect from the 1st of January 1891.

Judging from a question asked by Dr. Cameron in the House of Commons last Session, there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to find fault with the marks to be allowed under the new system for languages. But as the changes introduced have been made after considering the views of such representative bodies as the Civil Service Commissioners and the Conference of Headmasters, there cannot be much ground for complaint if those authorities are satisfied. Mr. Stanhope's explanation that uniformity of marks for all languages had been adopted, because optional subjects with fewer marks than another were apt to receive neglect from candidates, is conformed in detail by the Director-General. Dr. Cameron's question seemed to convey the suggestion that modern languages were being made to suffer for the benefit of classical. Only the other day the Civil Service Commissioners were complaining that "the effect of the existing regulations was to discourage the candidature of boys educated in the classical departments, thus excluding from the competition many who had received the soundest and most liberal training which the public schools afford." The present heads of the Army cannot be fairly accused of indifference to the value of a knowledge of modern languages, but it is not their business to indulge in theories so dear to the hearts of some educational reformers. The military authorities are bound by certain traditions, and one of these is, as Sir Robert Biddulph puts it, that "the future officers of our Army should if possible come direct from the public schools to the military colleges." The Duke of Wellington may or may not have said that the battle of Waterloo was won in the Eton playfields; but by common consent the public school life of England is the very best training a lad can receive for a military career. The admitted policy of the War Office being to maintain intact this excellent tradition, it is not surprising that the object of recent war "to favour public school education," though it is not apparently expected that all at once boys will be able to go up for their examinations without the aid of coaches. Sir Robert Biddulph, who by the way, gives every credit to private tutors for their success as teachers in special subjects, expresses a hope that "the time will come when the ordinary course of instruction at public schools may be found adequate for the training of candidates for the Army." The headmasters of English public schools have, as a body, shown themselves ready to conform their system of education to the requirements of the day, and it is not even now an uncommon thing for boys to be sent up direct for the Indian Civil Service—a much more severe test than that to which candidates for the Army are put. It should not, therefore, be impossible for them to afford in all cases what Sir Robert Biddulph calls an "adequate training." From the public schools to the University is only a step, and it may be noticed that the young gentlemen who enter the Army by examinations from Oxford and Cambridge have not during the past three years acquitted themselves so creditably from an educational point of view. While previously it was not unusual for all the twelve University competitors to be above the last of the ordinary successful candidates for the Infantry, the numbers who have obtained that position have considerably fallen off. While in the first examination of 1886 eleven University men appeared above the lowest of the ordinary winners of places, in the second examination there were only six. Since then the figures have been as follows :—One, seven, three, and two. Sir R. Biddulph's reference to this matter is disappointingly brief. He records the fact without offering any explanation as to why the University candidates have recently "failed to maintain as high a standard as formerly."

All who are interested in military matters are aware that the desire to become an officer of the Royal Artillery is not nearly so great as it used to be not very long ago and of the special measures that have had of late to be taken to obtain the required quantity of subalterns. Sir Robert Biddulph explains the reason of the unpopularity of the Artillery branch of the scientific corps as compared with the Engineer. "Since the abolition of purchase, the special advantages formerly offered to the Royal Artillery no longer exist, and the conditions of the recent Warrants have tended to place the emoluments of all branches of the Army on much the same level, so that there is but little left for the Royal Artillery beyond that which may accrue from a personal predilection for Artillery service, and this is counterbalanced by sundry disadvantages as regards promotion and staff employment." For the few, however, the Royal Regiment of Artillery has attractions even of a material character. We do not refer so much to the preference given by the dispensers of any patronage to officers who pass out of the senior class of that admirable institution presided over by Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, formerly called the Department of Artillery Studies, and now known as the Artillery College, as to the prizes open to them in civil life. The Director-General calls special attention to the "eagerness" displayed by large private firms to secure the service of Artillery College men. "I cannot doubt," he observes, "that this will operate in gaining candidates for the Senior Class when they see so many of their brother officers after leaving the service obtaining positions of affluence in some of the leading establishments of this country. "As every French soldier's knapsack contains a marshal's baton, so every Artillery Officer's commission may be said to include a deed of partnership in Lord Armstrong's or some other great armament manufactory. We not only agree with Sir R. Biddulph in thinking that the knowledge of this fact will act as a stimulant on officers already in the Artillery, but we think it ought to induce more clever youths to select the Army as a career.

A SHORT time ago an announcement was made in our columns of the intention of Kumar Shri Bhaimighji, heir to H. H. the Rana of Porbandar, to visit Australia. Owing to illness, however, the Kumar Sahib's departure was postponed. He leaves to-day under the care of Mr. F. B. O'Shea on a tour through Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. The Kumar will be the first Indian Prince who has visited our great Colonies, and we trust his excellent example will be followed by others of his rank. Hitherto Europe has been the beaten track over which our Indian princes have invariably travelled; but the idea of Government now seems to be to strike out a new route. In our opinion no better educational means for our somewhat apathetic native rulers can be devised than a sojourn in the great cities of Australasia, which owe their birth and marvellous progress to their own courage and enterprise. Melbourne itself will compare favourably with some of the foremost capitals of Europe. Melbourne, with its magnificent law-courts, houses of parliament, and other splendid public and private edifices and its Collins-street, broader than the boasted Broadway of New York, was fifty years ago almost a desert waste, and fifty years ago the grandfather of the young Kumar, who is now about to visit Melbourne had just ascended the gadee. In those fifty years, while Melbourne was rising steadily through pluck and energy, the State of Porbandar was steadily drifting to ruin through neglect till three years ago Government was compelled to depose its ruler and substitute a British Administrator. Under the administration of Mr. Lely, of the Bombay Civil Service, the resources of the State have been gradually developing, and the revenue has risen at least three-fold. The State is still under administration, and its resources are being carefully fostered. One of the most prominent features of the administration has been the construction of Porbandar Railway, joining Porbandar through Dhoraji, a distance of sixty miles, with the Kathiawar system of railways. We trust Kumar Bhaimighji will come back from his tour full of new ideas, and that it will not be long before we shall have to congratulate him on his accession to power.

THE report of the Bombay Salt and Continental Customs Department for the past year shows a vast increase in gross receipts during the past year, principally made up by eight lakhs, in round numbers, enhanced revenue from salt. It would have been much more than this according to the Collector, between three and four times as much, had it not been for a rumour, based on an English telegram to the effect that the duty was to be reduced under the orders of the Home Government. The publication of this rumour influenced the sale to such an extent that duty on little less than eight and a quarter lakhs of maund of salt remained unpaid. Through the Collector's instrumentality a demi-official contradiction of the statement was made, but the market had been disturbed and the mischief was done. During the year nine new salt works have been opened. The quantity of salt manufactured was greater by above a lakh and a half than last year; but the sales falling off, the balance was close upon two lakhs. The enforcement of the law against smuggling salt has led to a large increase in the convictions. The offences were mostly of a trivial nature and related mostly to clandestine removals of natural salt. In the course of his observations the Collector has occasion to reflect on the manner in which the Portuguese authorities have dealt with offenders in Goa. Seventy-one cases were pending up to March 31 this year. Some of them were of four or five years' standing. At the close of the year not one had been finally decided, and in twenty-four of them the proceedings are declared to have been mislaid and lost by the authorities. The Collector, therefore, remarks that it is doubtful when, if ever, all the remaining cases will be tried. Justice seems to be halt and maimed in Goa as well as blind. The transactions in Abkari during 1888-89 show a pronounced decrease due, it seems, to an abnormal decrease in the exports of liquor to the Thana and Kolaba districts. The decrease does not signify a decreased consumption of liquors in those districts, but an increased consumption of raw toddy owing to the reduction in the tree-tax and the correspondingly high retail prices of spirits charged by the farmers under the new system, which has given stimulus to illicit distillation both of mowra and toddy.

IT is gratifying to find that the lights and buoys along the coast of the presidency are being improved, for to the mariner they are of as much if not more importance than the reports which are issued daily from the Meteorological Office. This, we understand, has been brought about through the instrumentality of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., who have from time to time submitted proposals to the Customs authorities, who are in India what the Trinity Brethren are at home. A new fifth order dioptric light has been carried at Drojagan, and is to be placed in a new lighthouse, now being constructed by the Public Works Department. New lights have been fixed at Dabhol, Anjanvel, Malwan, and Kumta. At Vengorla a new light has been erected, and is expected to be completed in November or December this year. Additional buoys and beacons are to be fixed along the southern coast, and masthead lights at Ankola, Tadri, Honavar, and Bhatkal.

THE s.s. Assam, with the English mail of October 11th, left Aden at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at daylight on Monday morning.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., resigned the chair, and Dr. Blaney was elected chairman.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee yesterday it was resolved that the Commissioner should be allowed to accept twenty-seven tenders on account of Rs. 25,00,000 of the Tansa water works aggregating Rs. 9,93,003, at rates varying from Rs. 103-8 to Rs. 104-8 per cent. and that the public be given the option of applying for the balance of Rs. 15,07,000, subject to [illegible] minimum rate of Rs. 103-8 up to the 15th November last, the date for the payment of the first of the instalments fixed on the condition of loan.

THE rainfall registered at the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes up to Sunday last was 85 inches 24 cents and 92 inches 91 cents respectively against [illegible] inches 2 cents and 84 inches 32 cents registered [illegible] the corresponding date last year. The height [illegible] water in the Vehar Lake, available for supply on the same date, was 25 feet 50 cents against 27 feet 20 cents last year. The Tulsi Lake showed a height of 54 feet 64 cents, which was 50 cents more than last year.

REV. D. F. Dos R. P. D'COSTA, Vi[illegible] Salsette, Goa, arrived in Bombay o[illegible] and took his quarters at the Dab[illegible] Sunday, after celebrating a *requ*[illegible] the church in honour of the late K[illegible] he left by the Italian mail steam[illegible] for Rome to study for higher theolo[illegible]

IN connection with the railway su[illegible] Calcutta and Moghal Sarai the follow[illegible] are to be added to the staff which wa[illegible] the beginning of the year :—Messrs. Hod[illegible] and Milne, Executive Engineers; Mr. [illegible] Rai Bahadur Sheo Nath, and Lieutenant M[illegible] R. E., Assistant Engineers. The old sta[illegible] follows :—Mr. Horace Bell, Superintenden[illegible] neer; Mr. Hogarth, Mr. Fowler and Rai B[illegible] B. M. Bose, Executive Engineers; Lieut[illegible] Elliott and McElhinny, R. E., and Mr. [illegible] Assistant Engineers.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LUCK, C.B., Insp[illegible] General of Cavalry, writes the *Madras M*[illegible] be due in Madras on inspection duty on [illegible] inst., and at Bangalore on the 24th. He [illegible] Bangalore on the 2nd proximo for Se[illegible] This reminds the *Mail* that the para[illegible] held at Secunderabad on the eve[illegible] tion of his last visit, cost the Stat[illegible] horses, worth collectively Rs. [illegible] the *Deccan Times* was told, "di[illegible] of the lungs, and one broke its [illegible] the horse hospitals are full of [illegible] cavalry movements are, no d[illegible] way, and in the field, on actu[illegible] casional sacrifice of both men [illegible] necessary to secure an advant[illegible] see the use of this kind of thi[illegible] peace." Probably many officers [illegible] to lose their horses, or to have [illegible] injured, would be glad if not q[illegible] required of their horses by the Ge[illegible] The General should desire to bri[illegible] than ill-luck to the regiments th[illegible]

ON Saturday morning the hired [illegible] Bhandora sailed from Calcutta for C[illegible] with 442 mules for the Lushai Expediti[illegible] her next trip she will take elephants and [illegible] and on her third and last trip more elepha[illegible] stores. Much credit is due to the Commi[illegible] Store and Shipping Officer at Calcutta for [illegible] rapid and efficient manner in which everythi[illegible] was got ready, and for the orderly manner in which the mules were embarked without an accident occurring. For the next three months the Commissariat Store and Shipping Office in Calcutta will be busily engaged in loading ships with stores, and despatching fighting men and followers to Upper Burma and the Chin and Lushai expeditions.

BEHAR has spoken out with no uncertain voice, says the *Englishman*, regarding the proposal to transfer the Tirhut State Railway to the Bengal and North-Western Company. At a meeting of the Indigo Planters' Association, representing the four districts of North Behar, a strong resolution on the subject was passed. The Association is utterly opposed to the transfer on public grounds, and prays Government to retain the line in its own hands. There is the more reason for this as the prospects of the coming season are universally hopeful. Indeed, in the present state of trade, the transfer would be little short of a calamity. Some idea of how the matter is viewed in Behar may be gathered from the fact that the Association is forgetful of all the shortcomings of the existing management and only prays earnestly for its continuance.

A MEETING was held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Sunday the 29th ult., in connection with the Irish Convention. Mr. Conybeare wrote from Derry Jail saying that the fact that he was still "the victim of Balfour's brutal villainy" would be a sufficient explanation of and apology for his absence. "It will be well, moreover," he wrote, "if you can bring home to the minds, especially of his constituents, the peculiarly mean, cowardly, petty forms which his lying and shuffling policy is constantly adopting. His stupidity is as astounding as his dishonesty is revolting. What more egregious folly could this exquisite young fop have perpetrated than the dismissal of their chaplain, Father Doherty?"

THE reports which came from the American interviewers about Mr. Brierly having given £6,500 towards the expense of Mrs. Maybrick's defence, are (says a correspondent) without a particle of foundation. The whole amount he contributed was one cheque for £100, sent to the prisoner's solicitors. The original amount, it was agreed to pay Sir Charles Russell for his services, was £500 and £100 a day. But as the trial lasted so much longer than was expected, the amount accepted by Sir Charles was £800. So far, Mrs. Maybrick's solicitors have not been very handsomely rewarded for their immense work. After realising Mrs. Maybrick's American property, and adding to it the money subscribed for the defence, the solicitors have received sufficient to pay costs out of pocket. There was some expectation that the life policy would realise, but that has fallen through.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE BRIGHTON ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The writ for the Brighton election having been issued, the nominations took place yesterday.

Sir Robert Peel was nominated as Liberal candidate and Mr. Loder as Conservative.

Intense interest is being manifested in the contest.

THE GWEEDORE MURDER.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Coll, the first of the twenty-two prisoners in the Gweedore case, was tried at Maryborough Assizes yesterday for the murder of Inspector Martin.

The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter.

GERMAN PROTECTORATE IN EAST AFRICA.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.

Germany has proclaimed a protectorate on the East African Coast from Witoo to Kismaya, the native Chiefs all consenting, and foreigners' rights being reserved.

THE ZANZIBAR MISSION.

The members of the Zanzibar Mission had a cordial interview with Prince Bismarck and have now started for London.

ILLNESS OF MR. BRADLAUGH.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr. Bradlaugh is suffering from congestion of the lungs. Very little hope of his recovery is entertained.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Earl Leven and Melville died yesterday from injuries received in a carriage accident.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, Oct. 22

M. Ricord, the leading French physician, is dead.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

St. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.

The projected visit of Emperor William to Constantinople is the subject of much comment here, where it is generally believed that any attempt to attach Turkey to the Triple Alliance ill end in failure.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

PARIS, Oct. 23.

dinand of Bulgaria is not to go to e as was intended at first; but els, and then ce to Munich.

CHDUKE JOHN.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.

hn has petitioned Emperor Francis rmission to resign his rank and titles, rous of retiring into private life.

TURE OF GENERAL COLLEN FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

eneral Collen, Military Secretary, leaves Simla the 31st instant, and goes to Mooltan, Quetta nd Bombay.

LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

ear and his staff are timed to arrive November 11, about a fortnight of the first batch of troops for tion.

E SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

ese Special Representative and ortive Sikkim negotiations, is and the date of his departure for still unknown.

AND TAKES FURLOUGH.

that Sir H. M. Durand takes s' privilege leave in India instead Europe is absolutely incorrect. He ay next month, and takes at least one rlough.

RICKET: GYMKHANA VS. BARONET C. CLUB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Oct. 23.

Yesterday the Parsee Baronet C. Club played a return match with the Gymkhana, which resulted in a win for the Parsees by nine wickets and two runs. The Gymkhana in their first innings scored ninety; Lindesay and Alban, making 31 and 15, respectively. The Baronet scored 137. Principal scorers—Gagrat 29 not out, Daboo 19, Framjee 17, Bapasola 15, Writer 14, and Tapia 11. In the second innings the Gymkhana scored only 69—O'Brien 24 and Kaye 14.

Last night the Parsee team was entertained at a dinner by Khan Bahadurs Bazonjee and Khory.

The Baronet C. Club left this morning for Ahmednagar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular (extra) left here last night. She may be expected to arrive at Bombay about 8 a. m. on Sunday, 27th inst.

COLOMBO, Oct. 23.

Mail steamer Paramatta, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	86¾
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	43½d.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Oct. 23.—Barometric changes are small and unimportant except in the north-west of the Bay of Bengal, where the barometer has fallen briskly. A shallow depression in the north of the Bay has hence developed slightly, and pressure is now nearly three-tenths inch below average. In the north-west angle of the Bay wind are cyclonic, but are nowhere strong, hence depression apparently is as yet not important. Temperature has fallen rapidly in the Central Provinces and Central India, and remarkably low night temperature continues to be recorded in Upper and Central India. At several stations there was a minimum temperature last night from thirteen to fifteen degrees below normal. Some light showers have fallen yesterday in Burma, Behar, and Orrisa.

THE GAEKWAR'S RETURN TO BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BARODA, Oct. 22.

His Highness the Gaekwar, accompanied by her Highness Chimnabai Saheb, their Highnesses Prince Fattesingrao and Prince Jeysingrao, Shrimant Anundrao Gaekwar, Commander-in-Chief, her Highness Kashibai of Kolhapur, and Rao Bahadur Yeshvant Vasudeo Athalye, M.A., LL.B., chief officer in attendance on the Gaekwar, with a large retinue, returned to Baroda, from Poona by a special train, at 10-10 this morning. The special was timed to reach Baroda at 7-30, but owing to the engine being out of order on the roadside about five miles out, another engine had to be despatched to bring the special in. As the train steamed into the station, it could be seen that all preparations had been made for a princely welcome. The modest-looking station was decorated—a salute of twenty-one rounds was fired by the Gaekwar's Light Field Battery of Artillery—a guard-of-honour from the 3rd Battalion with band and colours and the full complement of officers under the command of Lieutenant H. Cormack, was drawn up at the railway station and presented arms, when the band played "God save the Queen." A British guard-of-honour, furnished by the detachment of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, under the command of Lieutenants Milne and Deale, also paraded on the platform. Among those who attended the station were Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson, officiating Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, Capt. G. E. Hyde Cates, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General; Captain C. O. Nicholletts, the Officer Commanding at Camp Baroda; Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Mr. E. C. Ozanne, C.S., Survey and Settlement Commissioner; Professor T. S. Tait, M.A., B. Sc., Principal, Baroda College; Professor H. Littledale, B. A., Vice-Principal, Baroda College; Mr. W. S. Price, Survey Superintendent; Mr. R. F. Chisholm, Architect, Baroda Palace; Surgeon G. Fooks, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji, Rao Bahadur Ambalal Desai, Khan Bahadur Abbasali, Barrister-at-Law; &c., and a large number of the principal Sirdars and Darakdars of the State. The Gaekwar's Brigade turned out in full dress uniform, and the cavalry portion of it took part in escorting their Highnesses to the Makerpura Palace. All these, with a goodly number of Silledari irregulars, and the usual picturesque and motley crowd, contributed to the gaiety of the scene.

All the notable buildings in the city, such as the Mandvi and Chimnabai Clock Tower, were gaily decorated with flags, bunting, and bannerets, and were greatly admired by all who took the trouble of turning out in the early morning to see the tamasha. The municipal arrangements were as satisfactory as could be desired. The military looked very smart in their full dress, and his Highness was quite delighted with their soldier-like appearance. It may be mentioned here that his Highness's return to his capital after a period of over ten months is certainly very gratifying to his loyal subjects—especially as he is amongst them during one of the most important of Hindu festivals, the Divali.

We are now fairly into the cold weather here and very delightful and bracing it is. Baroda, as regards situation and surroundings is, at all times, a pleasant place, but in the cold weather it is simply perfect, and one could not wish for a better climate. Yet it is the best abused station on this side of India. Residents dislike it because it is dull, but that is the fault of the people and not of the place. Then, again, it is called unhealthy, because it has occasional outbursts of cholera and fever. To tell you the truth, there was a great deal of cholera prevalent during the last hot weather, which carried off hundreds of people. The general complaint now is fever of a malarious type, which is surely but slowly doing its relentless work. Sanitary arrangements are not so nearly perfect as they should be, and it is to this cause that the outbreak of an epidemic is attributed.

The court-martial against a resaldar and a resaidar of the Mothe Khas Cavalry, referred to in my last letter, has just been completed after one month's sitting. The court found both the prisoners guilty and sentenced the resaldar to be degraded and to pay a fine of Rs. 90, and the resaidar to be struck off the strength of the regiment. The proceedings of the case have been submitted to his Highness.

I went five miles out of Baroda yesterday, and the appearance of the crops more than relieved one of any idea of a famine. Here and there some fields have suffered from the recent showers of rain, but taken on the whole this year's harvest promises very well indeed. This will, no doubt be quite a relief to the poor, who encountered great hardships owing to the enhancement of the prices of food-grains a few months ago.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 21.

A rain-guage is the best chronicler of events, save the mark, for the past week. We thought we had had a very fair quantity of rain, and that when the 15th October arrived and all the monsoon tatties were removed, buildings in all their pristine glory being once more exposed to view, that a few stray showers would be all we should get from the north-east monsoon of Madras. But vain delusion! Heavier rain and more continuous than that which we were favoured with on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week, we have never had before. It seems as if the monsoon wrappings are necessary now on the opposite side to that which they have adorned during the past four or five months. This unusually heavy rain has been very trying to all buildings. A portion of one of the cook-houses of the European Infantry barracks fell in the other night, fortunately doing no damage. Six weeks ago a famine, for want of rain, was feared. At present there are anticipations of a failure of some crops, owing to excessive rain.

Whether it is that the rains have darkened the atmosphere permanently, or that eyesight, in general, in this station has become dimmed, a hue and cry for more and better lights has arisen in both church and chapel (R. C.). A benevolent Government has sanctioned the boon prayed for and both St. Mary's Church and the Roman Catholic chapel will shortly be furnished with new lamps. The Roman chapel is also getting a very good American organ, the long-talked-of organ for St. Mary's is not yet arrived, nor have I heard whether its purchase-money has been made up or not. Efforts to obtain an organ for St. Mary's were begun to be made, I believe, in 1868. Concerts in aid of the fund have been given lately, and also an occasional offertory is added to the fund, so that very likely we shall soon hear of the organ coming out.

The General, General Cox, C.B., and Major Saunders, have gone on a tour of inspection to Bellary and Mangalore.

What, it may be asked, are the particular disadvantages against which a jockey has to contend? One of them—the greatest—is undoubtedly "wasting," and the others may be safely left for the investigation of the stern moralist who delights in the dissection of his kind. "Wasting" is a subject quite big enough for one little essay and one modest pen. It is curious, too, that jockeys are all small men, and yet they never appear to be small enough. The process of attenuation has, therefore, to be got through. It is not a pleasant process; it involves a great deal of hard work and mortification of the flesh; it is often colloquially referred to as "getting weight off," and specifically it is described by experts as "wasting." This is the bane of the jockey's life—the ever-present skeleton at the feast. His occupation gives him a good appetite, but he may not eat—at least, not as much as he wants. He has constantly "the muzzle on." How is the process of "wasting" begun? A good does of physic is considered an efficacious, if not particularly agreeable, preparative. Then a long walk at a brisk pace, carrying a superabundance of clothing, a heavy topcoat in hot weather, worn during this exercise, induces considerable perspiration, and thus the object in view is gradually attained. The muzzle, moreover, as previously remarked, must be used with great strictness. Haukering after the fleshpots there may be, but no indulgence must be permitted. The lean of a mutton chop may be consumed sparingly with dry toast, eschewing vegetables, and above all, there must be the greatest care as to liquids. It is astonishing how drink puts weight on. A man "wasting" may have a glass of sherry, or a small, very small, cup of tea, but he will do well to avoid beer or stout, and, in fact, the less he drinks the better.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE,

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held at the Municipal Offices yesterday evening, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in the chair. The following members were also present:—Messrs. J. Umiashanker, C. E. Carrol, K. M. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, M. B. Bharbaya, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. M. Banajee, Drs. Blaney, and Cowasjee, and Col Merewether.

A NEW CHAIRMAN.

The chairman said that the first business before the meeting was the resignation of the chairmanship of the committee, and he would proceed to propose the election of Dr. Blaney to the vacant chair. He did not think it was necessary for him to say anything about Dr. Blaney's qualifications for that post—they all were aware of the interest he took in all matters affecting the welfare of the city.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, in seconding the proposition, said that it was not necessary, as had already been observed by Mr. Dosabhoy to say much about, Dr. Blaney, whose general ability, wide knowledge and experience of the city fully entitled him to the post to which it had just been proposed he should be appointed. If he (the speaker) were to enter into Dr. Blaney's qualifications for the post, he would be guilty of attempting to gild refined gold. (Hear, hear.)

The proposition was then carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee then vacated the chair, which was occupied by Dr. Blaney amidst applause.

Dr. Blaney, the new chairman, thanked the Committee heartily for the very high honour they had been pleased to confer on him. In this life it was the unexpected that generally happened, and in his case it was certainly the unexpected that had happened. When he quitted the chair eight years ago he had no idea that he would ever be called upon to fill it again. But his colleagues on the Committee had been pleased that day to re-elect him, and he saw no way to escape from it. He again thanked the Committee very heartily for the high honour they had done him and said he would endeavour to perform his duties as chairman to the best of his ability. The honour was very singular as coming from his colleagues, because he recognized at the board a number of gentlemen who were more competent in every way to fill the office to which they had appointed him. (Applause.)

THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN IS THANKED.

Mr. Muljee Bhowandass Barbhaya proposed that the best thanks of the committee be tendered to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., for the very valuable services which he has rendered, both as Chairman of the Standing Committee and of the late Town Council, and for the zeal and ability which in those capacities he had always devoted to the Municipal services. The Committee were glad to think that it would always be a source of gratification to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to remember that he was the first elective chairman appointed to preside over the Standing Committee of the Corporation. He said that it was not necessary to say much about the qualifications of their retiring chairman, who was so well-known as a most useful and energetic citizen. (Hear, hear.) As a member of the Corporation ever since its formation and as a member of the late Town Council and the Standing Committee, Mr. Dosabhoy always brought to bear on the affairs of these bodies great ability, mature judgment, and a wide and ripe experience of the city of which he was so prominent an inhabitant—(applause)—whether it was in matters of finance, health, or engineering, Mr. Dosabhoy showed that he had a complete mastery of the details of the various departments. (Applause)

Mr. G. B. Carrol had very great pleasure in seconding the proposition. He had the greatest respect for the retiring chairman, and he very much regretted that Mr. Dosabhoy, whose services to the Municipality were so well-known, was obliged to retire on account of ill-health.

Mr. J. U. Yajnik had great pleasure in supporting the proposition. He said there was but one opinion in regard to the services rendered by Mr. D. Framjee to the Corporation, to the Standing Committee. Mr. Dosabhoy had been long connected with the Municipality in one office or another and the way in which he had discharged the different functions as a member and chairman of the Corporation and also as a member and chairman of the Standing Committee, was, to say the least, deemed highly satisfactory. The members of the Committee would agree with him that Mr. Dosabhoy's services were very useful and of great value to them all. (Hear hear.)

Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee said that he would not let the opportunity pass without expressing his sentiment of regard and esteem in which he held their late chairman. He had known Mr. Dosabhoy for many years, and he had always admired him for his strong common-sense, his wide and mature experience of the Municipal [illegible] manners, and last, though not least, the very able manner in which he always handled the difficult and intricate questions that were brought forward before the Committee. Mr. Dosabhoy had made a singularly able and efficient chairman of the late Town Council and the Standing Committee during the last three and a half years. It was to be regretted that Mr. Dosabhoy should retire for reasons which he had explained to them at the last meeting.

The proposition was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the retiring chairman, thanked the Standing Committee for the vote they had just passed and for the kind manner in which his services as Chairman of the late Town Council and the present Standing Committee were alluded to. While quitting the chair he had, he said, a very agreeable duty to perform, and that was to acknowledge the very great assistance he had invariably received from Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary. The members were eye-witnesses to the assistance he gave to the chair at their meetings. The chairman had, however, often to consult the Municipal Secretary outside the Committee's meeting, and he wished to make his acknowledgement of the valuable assistance he had always received from Mr. Barrow, who was to the chairman a sort of Municipal Encyclopædia. He again thanked the Committee for their kind appreciation of his services, humble as they were. He had no doubt they had got a better chairman than himself. (Applause.)

TENDER FOR TANSA LOAN.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner was read to the meeting:—

To the Municipal Secretary

Sir,—I have the honour to inform the Standing Committee that in response to the advertisement calling for tenders for Rs. 25,00,000 on account of the Tansa water-works loan, thirty-seven tenders were received, out of which I propose to accept twenty-seven, aggregating Rs. 9,93,000 at rates varying from Rs. 103-8 to Rs. 104-8 per cent. The remaining ten tenders varied from a minimum of Rs. 102-12 to Rs. 103-4, but subject to the approval of the Committee, I do not propose to accept any tender at a lower rate than Rs. 103-8. Further I propose to give the public the option of applying for the balance of Rs. 15,07,000 at the minimum rate of Rs. 103-8 up to the 5th November, which is the date for the payment of the first of three instalments fixed in the conditions of the loan. Should any portion of the loan remain undisposed of after that date it can be allotted to applicants at the market rate of the day.—I have, &c.,

E. C. K. Ollivant.

Upon the suggestion of the Commissioner it was resolved that as applied for by the Commissioner sanction be given to the acceptance of twenty-seven tenders on account of the Rs. 25,00,000 of the Tansa Water Works aggregating Rs. 9,93,000 at rates varying from Rs. 103-8 to Rs. 104-8 per cent. That the public be given the option of applying for the balance of Rs. 15,07,000 subject to a minimum rate of Rs. 103-8 up to the 15th November last, the date for the payment of the first of the instalments fixed on the condition of loan.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Municipal Commissioner informed the Committee that he had received a letter from the Executive Engineer of the Presidency, asking permission to put up a few flags for the decoration of the Apollo Bunder on the occasion of the landing of H. E. Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, to-morrow, Friday. It was agreed that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Executive Engineer that sanction was given to the occupancy of the Apollo Bunder by Government for the reception of His Excellency the Governor of Madras subject to the payment of such fee as might hereafter be decided.

The Committee then adjourned.

The London Dock Directors have got rid of one set of difficulties only to find themselves up to their necks in another. Claims to an enormous amount for demurrage and breach of contract are being sent in by shipowners, and merchants whose goods have been delayed by the strike are adding to the joint committee's embarrassments by also presenting their little bills. What the outcome of it all will be—no one exactly knows. According to a London correspondent, there is a strong feeling in some quarters that the Dock Companies are not liable to make good the losses arising from the strikes, and that if the claims are persisted in the Companies may be able to shelter themselves behind the plea that there was an implied understanding between them and their customers that the latter should share with them the risk of a wholesale combination with a view to the stoppage of all work in the docks.

THEATRICALS AT PAREL.

Those who took the trouble of going down to the G. I. P. R. Institute at Parel on Tuesday night, had a very pleasant entertainment provided for them by the members of the Parel Gymkhana. The programme was varied. First came a drama; then the audience was treated to some [singing, which was followed by a screaming farce; and, finally, there was a quadrille party for those who cared to remain to take part in it. "Harmony" was the piece chosen to begin the evening with. It is a one-act drama with little or no plot in it, but plenty of action, and those who impersonated the characters succeeded in fixing the attention of the audience. Michael Kinsman, a blind man, had been organist of the parish church, for twenty-five years. After the death of his wife he had taken to drink, and the bad habit had so grown on him that he had been turned out of his place, and Frank Seaton had been appointed instead. Kinsman had a daughter, Jenny, who before this had become acquainted with Seaton, and had fallen in love with him, without the knowledge of her father. The old man felt the loss of his organ keenly, and of course drank all the harder. Things went from bad to worse till Mr. Muggins was "put in possession" of the old organist's house. When Jenny discovered that her lover had replaced her father, she felt it keenly, being divided between love and duty. Frank seeing this, determined to try and break the old man off his vice and at the same time get his consent to his marriage with his daughter. Unknown to Jenny, he visits her father and tells him he could have the organ restored to him on condition he consented to the marriage. The old man, who is ready to sacrifice anything for his organ, consents. On Jenny's return home, her father tells her of what had occurred and begs her to marry the gentleman. (Seaton had, of course, withheld his name.) She refuses, saying she is engaged to Seaton, and her father, enraged at her "ingratitude in marrying his greatest enemy," as he considers Seaton, turns her out of the house. Shortly after Jane and Seaton meet, and the whole thing is explained. The old man consents to the marriage and gives up drink.

Mr. Hart, who took the principal part, did admirably. In the scene where Seaton asks for his daughter, the struggle between his self-respect and the love of his organ was finely portrayed. And again in the closing scene, where he overcomes the strong temptation to have "but one glass more" he did well, bringing the house down. Mr. A. Sawyers was a typical man in possession, and Mr. Scott, as Frank Seaton, thoroughly understood his part. Mrs. Hart, as Jenny Kinsman, had few opportunities of showing her abilities as an actress, but whenever she had, she embraced them.

A few songs followed. Mr. T. Colville, who sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" did full justice to that fine old song. That old favourite of the public, "Kiskey," brought the house down with the comic song "Always the same." In it he stated that a great deal of the misery, suffered by the inhabitants of this city, was due to the fact that the Corporation, the depreciation in the rupee, and the income-tax, were always the same. Miss Kathleen Kelly then sang, "I dreamt, I dwelt in marble halls," with much feeling. She was enthusiastically encored, and responded with the "Last Rose of Summer," which she rendered very sweetly.

The farce, "Borrowed Plumes," kept the audience in roars of laughter for the next half-hour. Mr. Horatio Gustavus Tattleton is commanded by his father to marry Miss Violet Bibbins, whom he has never seen, and he endeavours to get out of the difficulty by inducing Dick Mizzle, ostler at the "Flying Mackerel," to personate him, so that Violet will refuse him. Tattleton himself assumes the character of Captain Slasher and the ludicrous situations and strange behaviour of Mizzle constitute the mirth-provoking elements of the piece.

On the conclusion of the farce, the room was cleared for the dance, and a fairly large part of the company remained behind for it.

With so much dramatic talent at its disposal, it is surprising that the Parel Gymkhana does not have these pleasant entertainments oftener.

MILITARY NEWS.

It is with much regret that we have to record the death, by drowning, of Capt E Dolphin, 2nd Royal Lancaster Reg., who was at home on leave from India. It appears that on the 21st ult., in company with three friends, he was sailing a small open boat on Wroxham Broad, Norfolk. A sudden squall capsized the boat, and Capt Dolpin immediately sank. One of his friends made a gallant but unsuccessful attempt at rescue, and in so doing nearly lost his own life.

The only compulsory vacancy in October on the present establishment of general officers will be made on the 20th of the month by the retirement of Gen C Cureton, CB, Bengal Staff Corps, who has been five years unemployed. His retirement promotes Lt-Gen T Wright, CB, Benl Staff Corps, to general; Maj-Gen F Roome, CB, Bombay Staff Corps, to Lieutenant-General; and Col Sir F B Norman, KCB, a second-class district commander in Bengal, to major-general.

Captain Younghusband, King's Dragoon Guards, who was recently awarded the gold medal of the Geographical Society for his remarkable journey across Asia from India to Pekin, observes a home paper, is to be employed this winter by the Indian Government on the Cashmere frontier, with the object of examining from a military point of view the northern passes of that region. Captain Younghusband is a very enterprising explorer, and has the full confidence of the Indian authorities.

In the Commander-in-Chief's tour His Excellency will be accompanied to Bombay only by Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain, Persian Interpreter. Major-General Sir James Browne, Quartermaster-General, Colonel Pole-Carew, Military Secretary, and Major Cowan, A.-D.-C., will join at Peshawar on October 29th; Captain Holland, A.-D.-C., at Bannu on November 7th; Major-General Elles, Adjutant-General, at Quetta, on the 16th; and Captain Hume, A.-D.-C., and Surgeon-Major Owen, on the 17th.

The following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant A. FitzG. Fenton, 1st B. C., to be permanent Squadron Officer, Lieutenant H. W. Campbell, Squadron Officer, 18th B. L., to be Adjutant; and Lieutenant R. C. Luard, Supernumerary, 2-2nd Gurkhas, to be permanent Wing Officer, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas. Second-Lieut. T. S. Marquis, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, resigns his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps and joins the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England on private affairs:—Lieutenant H. B. Borradaile, 32nd Pioneers, for one year; Lieutenant R. L. Tottenham, 25th P. I., for one year; Lieutenant A. B. H. Drew, 29th P. I., for 273 days; and Lieutenant H. J. Jones, 14th Sikhs, for one year.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—We regret to hear that an officer belonging to a battalion of a distinguished regiment now in the Bombay Presidency, has been compelled to take leave and go home, prior to sending in his papers. The indiscriminate drawing of cheques has been the cause of the unfortunate man's downfall.

At the request of the Government of India the Commissary-General has compiled a statement of warrant and non-commissioned officers required for the Commissariat Department of Madras, including Upper and Lower Burma. The total of honorary commissioned, warrant and non-commissioned officers required is 25: the present permanent establishment, exclusive of Lower Burma, is 68. There have been reductions, owing to the transfer of Kamptee to Bombay, and reductions of transport and ambulance at Rangoon. The four officers employed there have been absorbed in the permanent establishment. The total required for Upper Burma is 31. This allotment is only for garrison duty.

Colonel Saward, it is understood, will succeed Colonel Pretyman as Assistant Adjutant-General for Artillery at Army Head-quarters. Colonel Saward's promotion to Lieutenant-colonel has lately been antedated, thus giving him the necessary qualifying service required by warrant regulating Colonels' appointments.

The number of the cavalry from the Punjab State who will share in the march-past at the Muridki Camp, will be about 1,200. They will be under the command of Major Drummond, Inspecting Officer for Cavalry in these States.

The keen interest with which the affairs of Germany are followed by the French, has led the economist, M. Henri de Beaumont, to tabulate certain statistics regarding Germans abroad. We do not know whether M. de Beaumont's figures be correct, but he makes out that there are more than nine million of Germans who have preferred other countries to their own. Seven millions are to be found in the United States, and the rest are scattered in thousands over many parts of the globe. There are, for instance, 54,000 Germans in the Argentine Republic, 65,000 in the Australian colonies, 80,000 in Brazil, and 12,000 in South Africa.

DACOITY IN KATHIAWAR.

The force of the prevailing dacoities, according to the Gondal Administration Report, had attained its culminating point about the end of the last official year, and it began to decline in the beginning of the year under review, till it completely broke down in the month of August last when the noted fight at Gana took place in which the Gondal Police signally distinguished itself.

In the month of March of the preceding official year and in June of this year, two assistants were given to Major Humfrey to aid him in his operations against the dacoits. They were Lieutenant Mellis, of the 8th N. I., and Mr. Souter, belonging to the Police Department in the British districts. Mr. Souter was stationed in the Gondal territory and Lieutenant Mellis in the Nawanagar territory to assist Major Humfrey in his operations against the dacoits. It is really a matter of deep sorrow that Lieutenant Mellis contracted a malarious fever in the course of his employment in Kathiawar, which proved fatal and cut off a brave officer of great promise in the prime of his life.

The risks and responsibilities of Gondal in connection with the dacoities prevalent in the country arose from the attack made by a band of Junagadh Sindhis on the Gondal village of Bholgamda in June of 1885, and the subsequent apprehension, conviction, and imprisonment of a portion of them in the jail at Gondal, from which eleven prisoners, many of whom were desperate characters, broke loose, joined the band of dacoits infesting the country and committed havoc in this and the neighbouring territory. Of these eleven escaped convicts for the recapture of whom Gondal may primarily be held responsible, two were captured and one was killed by the Gondal Police, one was captured by the Jetpur Police, and one by the Junagadh Police, before the appointment of Major Humfrey on this special duty.

Amarji Punjaji, one of the Grasias of the village of Cheralia under Gondal, was reported by Major Humfrey to have taken part in one or other of the dacoities committed within this territory. He surrendered to His Highness the Thakor Saheb in the month of December last, and was handed over to Major Humfrey at Junagadh on his requisition. These and others who took part with them were committed to the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar, by whom they were tried, found guilty, and various sentences passed upon them according to law. It must be noted, however, that most of these dacoits had sought shelter and obtained it in a territory other than Gondal, a circumstance which is proved by the fact of their being all found in territories other than Gondal, and the most of them were not Gondal subjects. Another glaring fact to be noticed in the capture, destruction or surrender of these dacoits is that they dispersed themselves in different parts of the country immediately after the fight at Gana, in which the Gondal Police took a prominent part, and that nearly half of the escaped convicts were either captured or killed before Major Humfrey took charge of the Police.

There was one case of murder this year against five last year. It was committed in the attack made by the dacoits on the village of Supedi in the Dhoraji division of this State.

There were 2 cases of dacoities, properly so called in which 2 villages were attacked and looted, against 4 villages struck and plundered last year, the one being the village of Sapedi in the Upleta Mahal, with a population of 2,490, and the other the village of Samadhiala in the Dhoraji Mahal of this State with a population of 478. Both of these villages were struck and plundered by the dacoits that infested the country some time ago. The following is short account of each of these dacoities as given by Mr. Grey, the Police Superintendent of this State in his report to to the Huzur:—

On the 23rd April 1888, the village of Sapedi was attacked at about 9. p. m., by 20 or 25 offenders who were well armed. Effecting a breach in the wall, and the prickly pear hedge on the east of the village they entered it, fired their muskets and plundered the village, taking away property worth Rs. 3,664-10-2. No one was killed or injured. Most of the offenders were traced and tried in December last before the Judicial Assistant of Kathiawar, who found them guilty, and meted out exemplary punishment to them according to law.

The village of Samadhiala was set upon by the dacoits, numbering 25 or 30, who were all possessed with deadly weapons at about 10 or 11 on the night of the 27th May 1888. They entered the village, cutting open the hedge of prickly pear surrounding it, and commenced firing, in which one woman was killed, two were severely wounded, and two hurt, and plundered [illegible] with them property of the value of Rs. 1,267-11-0. Most of them were traced and placed on their trial before the Judicial Assistant, who convicted and passed sentences on them according to law, some receiving capital punishment, which was executed at Junagadh before the astounded multitude of the people of Dhoraji and Upleta, who were assembled there to witness the execution of these culprits with a view to pacify the peaceable and quiet classes of the people whose minds were filled with dread of these dacoits, as well as to strike terror and awe into the hearts of those who were inclined to do mischief.

The other three were cases of robbery, though technically they may be called dacoities, the number of offenders involved in each being five or more. This is inclusive of a mail robbery committed at Dhoraji in which no loss of valuable property is reported.

A postal runner accompanied by a policeman while returning from the Dhoraji Railway Station with the mail-bag that arrived by the mail train on the night of the 16th April 1888, was attacked on the way by some Haramkhors. The policeman was over-powered and the runner was robbed of the mail bag; an alarm was raised which brought speedy assistance, and they traced the foot-prints of the dacoits who were 6 or 7 in number, but without meeting with success in their endeavours to obtain any clue of the offenders. The property carried away was found lying within the limits of the village of Jamnavad, four miles distant from Dhoraji.

THE DEATH OF LIEUT. HARRIS.

A Quetta correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*:—As many accounts will possibly reach you with reference to the telegram that appeared in your issue of the 14th instant, headed "An Officer Shot Dead," I beg to furnish you with the following authenticated account received from the officer who took chief part in the occurrence.

On the evening of the 11th instant, between Chaman Bazar and the New Chaman Post, which latter is about 12 miles on the Kandahar road beyond the Amran range, a driver in charge of three mules was met by a Pathan, who frightened the driver by firing at him, and induced him to give up one of the mules. The driver hurried into camp and reported the robbery. Upon this Lieutenants Harris, R. E., and Rooke, 5th Bombay Cavalry, went in pursuit accompanied by a naik and two sowars, 5th Bombay Cavalry; three more sowars following them soon afterwards, and not arriving upon the scene until all was over.

Lieutenants Harris and Rooke outstripped the sowars and overtook the Pathan, who on their approach dismounted and let the mule go. Both officers called on the Pathan to give himself up. They were only two or three yards distant from him when, pausing for a second or two, he suddenly drew a revolver and fired at Lieutenant Harris—missing him; on which Leiut. Harris fired and missed. Meanwhile Rooke fired three shots, unfortunately all miss-fires; and the Pathan fired again at Harris, who fell off his horse saying "I am hit." The bullet entered the spleen and killed the unfortunate officer on the spot. The Pathan, turning immediately on Lieut. Rooke, fired and hit him in the neck, when his mare turned—getting out of control—and carried him a short distance away. This gave the Pathan time to seize Harris' revolver, and he then made off. Rooke, bringing his horse round, followed the man (who again fired at him) for a mile, by which time he became so faint that he fell from his horse. At this moment Naik Sooban Ali Khan and Sowar Najib Khan came up and went for the Pathan with drawn swords, but Lieutenant Rooke ordered them to dismount and shoot him down with their carbines. The Pathan fired several shots at them, but was rolled over, struck in the shoulder and knee, and disarmed. The man is now in hospital awaiting trial and the punishment which, it is hoped, will be awarded him. The bullet entered Lieutenant Rooke's neck at the right front, rather low, and passed through to the hollow (subclavian triangle) above the left collar-bone, from which it was extracted on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and Lieutenant Rooke is now reported as progressing favourably.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight in Bandora House. All are cordially invited to attend.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN

The Committee of the Calcutta Trades tion have addressed the following letter to the ernment of India in the Public Works Department:—

In March 1884 this Association had the honour of addressing the Government of India on the question of the extension of Railways in India.

Since then, this all-important matter, which so vitally affects the trade of India and the welfare of her people, has apparently moved but slowly; and, although there has been a sensible increase in the mileage of open railways, yet much remains to be done for the development of various rich, but isolated, tracts of country by bringing them into direct communication with the seaboard.

The Committee of this Association consider that the time has come when they may again venture in the interests of trade and commerce, to urge on Government the desirability of further extensions of railway communication, as an ever-increasing competition is yearly making cheap production and easy means of transit questions of the greatest importance.

Since the publication of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 799, dated the 12 August 1887, several projects of railway extension have been brought before the public, and have also been, as the Committee understand, placed under the consideration of the Government. These projects could not fail to be of interest to this Association; and, in view of the important considerations involved, both in the proposed starting of a second and shorter line of communication between Calcutta and the North-West, and the consequent opening out of new fields of enterprise, the Committee have devoted to the several projects in question their earnest and careful attention.

There is no wish on the part of the Committee to enter into a minute examination of the details of the schemes or of the grounds to preferential consideration advanced in their favour severally. Doubtless there may be much to be said in favour of all of them, but having inquired carefully into the advantages presented in the case of each, the Committee feel bound to place before the Government their opinion as to the one which seems to them the best calculated to promote the interests of trade, the well-being of the people, and the development of new industries.

Before doing so, however, it is desirable to touch on some of the points which bear on the general question of the construction of a second, and that which the Committee think indispensable, an independent line of communcation between Calcutta and the North-West, and in regard to these the Committee venture to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Government.

As regards a second line, the Committee are decidedly of opinion that such a line is most desirable, and should be carried out with the least possible delay in the interest of the increasing trade of the port and of the public generally. Indeed this point has assumed considerable importance since the failure of the bridges on the East Indian line at miles 254 and 255½ in 1885, and the occurrence of an accident not long ago to the Jynthea Bridge on the same line; and it is clear that any similar interruption or disturbance of regular traffic which followed on the incidents mentioned can only be avoided in future by the opening out of an alternative route such as that now contemplated. Moreover, it is an open question whether at some season of the year the East Indian Railway is capable of moving off with sufficient promptitude the large goods traffic offered for conveyance to Calcutta; a separate line of communication would, therefore, afford relief in this direction, and be calculated to work beneficially in other ways.

This new line, the Committee are also of opinion, should be an independent one in the sense of having separate access to Calcutta and a terminus of its own. This would leave its working free and untrammelled by opposing interests; and, considering the possibilities of increased traffic in the not distant future, the Committee consider that it is highly undesirable that that traffic, embracing as it does nearly the whole of the export and import trade of the port with Upper Bengal and the North-West, should possess and be entirely dependent on but a single means of access to, or egress, from Calcutta.

In connection with the above points it is impossible not to regard the consideration that any new line of railway between Mogal Serai and Calcutta would have the tendency apparently of competing with the East Indian Railway, and that the interest of that undertaking would be likely thereby to suffer. While they are not disposed to treat so important a consideration lightly, the Committee are yet of opinion that no serious apprehensions on this ground need be entertained [illegible] in the past has clearly shown, possess the capacity of creating their own traffic; and in the case of any new line being started between Mogul Serai and Calcutta, the wide stretch of country traversed would afford ample scope for the growth of a new traffic sufficient in itself to yield a fair return on the new venture without entailing any permanent loss of earnings on the East Indian Railway; and as set forth in other representations to the Government on the subject, the loss will be made up before long by the progressive increase in the earnings of the Company, of which there is every promise in the growing demands of the trade of this port.

As regards the agency by which the construction of the new line should be carried out: the Committee are distinctly of opinion that the work should, on every ground of sound policy, be entrusted to private enterprise. Such enterprise has manifested itself in the offers placed before the Government, and these were elicited primarily at the call of the Government itself, as announced in the Resolution of August 12th, 1887, referred to above. Moreover, the announcement would appear to have subsequently met with the approval and confirmation of the Secretary of State for India, for in the Administration Report on Indian Railways for 1887-88, page 28, para. 38, it is stated with reference to the Mogal Serai-Puri Railway, "that the Secretary of State has decided that both the N. Section of this project from Mogul Serai to Purulia (388 miles), and the S. Section from Panchpara to Puri (230 miles) should be left to be constructed by private enterprise."

The Committee would respectfully submit that it would hardly be fair to the public were the Government to see fit at this stage to recede from the position it took up on this question no farther back than two years ago. In this connection it may be added that two, at any rate, of the offers placed before the Government bear with them a strong recommendation in the fact that they make no claim to State aid in the way of a guarantee. The acceptance of either of them would, therefore, involve no financial risk whatever to the State.

Finally, in regard to the several projects now before the Government, the Committee consider that that put forward by the Bengal and N. W. Railway over the name of Mr. Izat has, for several reasons, the strongest claims to public acceptance. It deals with what is at present a rich but isolated tract of country which the Government have desired in a special degree to open out. Its alignment follows the lines indicated in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 12th August 1887, with an alteration, whereby the total length of line to be constructed is reduced by 47 miles, and it serves to promote the objects so prominently set forth in that Resolution as being of considerable importance to the well-being of the people and the improvement generally of the country. Besides providing a more direct route for the large pilgrim traffic between Benares, Gya, Taraheshwar and Puri, and for the opening out of the large coal-fields of North and South Karanpura, of Aurangabad and Palamow (thus making available a cheap supply of coals for the use of the Railway above Mogal Serai) it proposes to open out a second and more direct route for railway traffic between Northern India and Calcutta, shortening the present journey distance between Mogal Serai and this city by 52 miles. It may be mentioned also as a point in favour of this project that it will at no point, except at Mogal Serai and Calcutta, be in competition with the East Indian Railway for local traffic.

On these grounds the Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association are led to accord this project their support in preference to any other, and in this view would beg to recommend it to the favourable notice of the Government.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT NEW FORAS ROAD.

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Saitan Chingun was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with murdering the woman Jainah, on or about the 17th September last. Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and the accused was undefended. The full circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns, and it may be remembered that the woman Jainah, the wife of one Sooban Chingun, a mill-hand, living in a chawl at New Foras Road, Cammateepoora, was lying on a charpoy when the accused, who was her brother-in-law, entered her room, and pouring some kerosine oil on her clothes, struck a match, and set her on fire. The poor woman died from the burns the same afternoon at the J. J. Hospital, where she had been removed for medical treatment. The Magistrate after recording the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, which was similar to that adduced before the Coroner, formally committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

[illegible]EWELL TO THE KALYAN STATION-MASTER.

Mr. Joseph Brand, the late station-master at Kalyan who was relieved a few days ago by Mr. Vears, late of Byculla, departed in his turn to relieve at Poona Mr. Robottom, who takes charge of Byculla. The transfer of Mr. Brand, after five years' residence at Kalyan, was felt as much as in the case of the other two favourite station-masters, and it had been the desire of some, not only of the staff, but of the principal residents to memorialize the Agent for his retention, but this idea was abandoned on further consideration, when it was remembered that such a course would have been highly distasteful to Mr. Brand himself, on whom constant hard work had been telling, and to whom a change of air was deemed by his more intimate friends much needed. On it being known that Mr. Brand was leaving the station on the evening of Thursday last, the staff and a large number of the residents, without any previous agreement, presented themselves half an hour before the train started at the station to bid him farewell, when Mr. Luximon Vittul, who was surrounded by nearly the whole of the native staff of the station, the others being on duty, read to him the following address viz.:—"We, the Callian station staff, esteem it a high privilege to be permitted to greet you at your departure, with an address of farewell. We feel that we cannot allow you to depart without an expression of the high regard in which you have been held by us. Since you have been station-master at Callian station, the business-tact, vigilance, and energy, displayed by you in the interest of the company have been apparent to the superior officers, whilst the consideration and impartiality you have showed to us at all times have been much appreciated by us. It is now our pleasing duty to acknowledge the courtesy and justice you have at all times displayed and to place on record our sincere recognition of the same. We regret your departure, but you have our best wishes for your further prosperity, and we will anxiously pray that the God of all nations may grant you a long life and prosperity."

Mr. J. Bingham, the senior assistant, representing the European portion of the staff, expressed the regret felt by them all at losing their late chief, from whom they had experienced nothing but kindness, coupled as was right, with a strict exaction of duty, and in bidding to the departing station-master farewell, requested his acceptance of a very beautiful hand-painted dessert service, which had been subscribed for among themselves, as a souvenir of their, regard, gratitude, and regret.

Mr. Bingham was followed by Mr. F. Abott, the P. W. Inspector, who said that though, not belonging to Mr. Brand's department, he could not keep silent at such a moment, for whenever their duties were, he at all times had experienced the readiest co-operation and help from the station-master, and took the liberty to request Mrs. Brand's acceptance of a very handsome Japanese four o'clock "tete á tete" tea service, which Mrs. Abott begged him to offer, in their joint name for Mrs. Brand's acceptance.

Mr. J. C. D'Aguiar, J. P. of Bombay, then came forward, and declared that having come to the station merely to bid farewell to Mr. Brand, from whom he had experienced nothing but courtesy during the past four years, and who also was extremely obliged to him for the help which thousands of pilgrims and visitors, to his chapel on occasions of special festivals had gratefully experienced at his hands, as well as from his assistant, Mr. Bingham, he was most agreeably surprised at the unexpected demonstrations of regard which he witnessed; and he took that opportunity to signify, at the request of the numerous principal Kalyan residents, who, like himself, had then assembled there, for the same purpose, to express their regret at Mr. Brand's departure, which was, of course, inevitable in a public man's duties, and desired for Mr. Brand the same success, at his new station, as the present assembly testified he had acquired at this. He was specially grateful to witness the gratitude of the staff of the station, both European and Native, to a departing chief, for it was well-known, and he would say without thereby wishing to hurt any body's feelings or susceptibilities that it was a fact, that the natives generally of India were not as a rule worshippers of the setting sun, but they were most assiduous worshippers of the rising sun, and, therefore, he considered the native staff of Kalyan were themselves specially to honour, as much as they honoured their late master by this public demonstration, that they were an exception to the rule. Mr. D'Aguiar concluded by requesting Mr. and Mrs. Brand's [illegible] the ladies of his house requested their acceptance of as a souvenir, of their gratitude for the courtesy and kindness which they and their friends had experienced in the past four years.

The trifle thus offered was a bouquet of flowers, placed in a large silver bowel richly chased, and which bore the stamp of the firm of Treacher and Co., and a couple of handsome ostrich feathers for Mrs. Brand.

Mr. Brand, who was deeply affected by the quite unexpected, and general demonstration of regard and appreciation of the manner in which he had performed his duties, said, that he had endeavoured always to make the execution of their duties as light as was compatible with the rigid performance of the same, but that his success was due to the zealous assistance he had received from the staff, both European and Native. Nevertheless he was much pleased that they appreciated his conduct; that he was at the moment unable to express his feelings of thankfulness, not only for the address, which had been offerred him, and for the flattering terms in which his services were recognised, but that he could only say that he was deeply grateful to one and all for their kindness, and their souvenir, which Mrs. Brand and himself would prize and value to the end of their lives.

This most pleasing ceremony concluded by the native staff throwing garlands of flowers on Mrs. and Mr. Brand's neck, and after sprinkling them with otto of roses, sped them on to their new station with three cheers, and one more for their happiness and prosperity as the train steamed away Mrs. and Mr. Brand departed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 23.

James Smith, Staff Sergt, Punjab, Military Works, on medical certificate, from Jutogh.
Hall, Capt, Punjab, R W Regt, on transfer, from Mooltan.
Adam, Brig-Genl, Bo, Qr-Mr-Gl, from Poona.
Merriman, Col, Bo R E, on duty, from Poona.
Etheridge, Capt, Punjab 2nd R L Wor, on duty, from Mooltan.
Von Donop, Major, Bl, R E, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—October 18.

Barrett, Maj, Bo, Mily Acct Dept, on duty, to Poona.

October 20.

Compton, 2nd Lieut, Ms, S L I, to join, to Belgaum.

October 23.

Sarkiers, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Karachi.
Nelson, Lt, Bo Comt, on duty, to Karachi.
East, Major-Genl, Ms Staff, on leave, to Secunderabad.

October 24.

Billings, Lieut, Bengal, 11th Bl, on furlough, to England.
Adam, Brig-Genl, Bo, Qr-Mr-Genl, on furl, to England.
Wheatly, Capt, Bengal, 1st Bn, 2nd Goorkhas, on leave, to England.
Dobson, Surgn, Ms, Medical Staff, off leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, October 24th, 1889.

1. Members are requested to apply at once to the Paymaster for orders for the new uniforms sanctioned by Government; also forage caps.

2. Prospectuses for the Indian Rifle Association (late Western India Rifle Association), and of the Bombay Presidency Seventeenth Rifle Meeting, to be held at Poona, can be seen at head-quarters. Members are reminded that entrance lists for the latter meeting are to be sent in by the 31st instant.

3. There will probably be a parade on Saturday afternoon next, the 25th instant. The time, place, &c., of this parade will be notified in Friday morning's papers.

4. It is notified for information that the members of the Battery have been kindly invited by the Warrant Officers, Staff Sergts, and Sergts of the 2nd Gloster Regt to a quadrille party to be given in their Mess room at Colaba on the 25th instant. Members attending the same are requested to appear in Mess uniform.

By Order.
(Sd.) L. PENNY, Second Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

"PHOSPHO," a most agreeable beverage and valuable nutritive-stimulant. Rs. 2-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The following is the official report of Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council regarding the Official Secrets Bill:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved that the Bill to prevent the disclosure of official documents and information be taken into consideration.

His Excellency the President said:—

Our hon. colleague, Mr. Scoble, on moving for leave to introduce this Bill, expressed his opinion that a measure of the sort has long been required in India. That opinion I entirely share: I have seen enough during the comparatively short time which I have spent in this country to satisfy me that unless legislation of this kind is resorted to the interests of the public are likely to suffer materially. It is scarcely necessary to enlarge on the consequences which must ensue if the kind of treachery which is involved in the disclosure of official documents and information, and in the procuring of such information by persons interested in publishing it, is allowed to remain unpunished; and I believe that it is absolutely necessary for the Government of India to hold in its hand a weapon which can, if necessary, be used with exemplary effect against those who are guilty of such practices.

I trust, however, that I shall not be understood as suggesting that, in my opinion, it is upon punitive measures such as this that the Government of India should rely for the maintenance of that degree of secrecy which is indispensable for the proper conduct of certain classes of public business. I rejoice to think that those whose opportunities of divulging such information are greatest—I mean the members of the public service—deserve, as a general rule, the high reputation which they have earned for trustworthiness and discretion. The opportunities enjoyed by such persons for obtaining access to important public documents, and for making known their contents, are almost unlimited. Such information has, as we all know, an appreciable, and sometimes a very high commercial value. We are well aware that persons are at all times to be found ready to encourage breaches of official confidence, and to throw serious temptations in the way of those who are in a position to commit them. It is, moreover, a matter of notoriety that what is sometimes spoken of as the enterprise of the public Press has of recent years, and not in India only, led to the encouragement of such misconduct. Under such circumstances it would be strange, indeed, if occasional breaches of good faith on the part of those whose daily duties afford them the means of acquiring official knowledge did not occur. This Bill will give us the power of punishing both the parties to such transactions—the thief and the receiver of stolen goods—and there is every reason to expect that the passage of the measure will have a salutary and deterrent effect.

I may, perhaps, be permitted to enforce what I have said by referring to a recent case in which a particularly scandalous disclosure of official information has taken place. A Calcutta journal, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in a recent issue published what professed to be the text of a document described as one, "the original of which his Excellency will find in the Foreign Office," and as containing "the real reason why the Maharaja of Kashmir has been deposed."

The document purports to be a memorandum submitted to the then Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, by Sir H. M. Durand, the Foreign Secretary, in May 1888, and runs as follows:—

To his Excellency,—"I do not agree with Mr. Plowden, the Resident in Kashmir, in this matter. He is too much inclined to set Kashmir aside in all ways, and to assume that if we want a thing done we must do it ourselves."

"The more I think of this scheme the more clear it seems to me that we should limit our over-interference as far as possible to the organization of responsible military force in Gilgit. So far we can hope to carry the Durbar thoroughly with us. If we annex Gilgit, or put an end to the suzerainty of Kashmir over the petty principalities of the neighbourhood, and above all, if we put British troops into Kashmir just now, we shall run a risk of turning the Durbar against us, and thereby increase the difficulty of the position. I do not think this is necessary. No doubt we must have practically the control of Kashmir relations with those principalities, but this we already have. Indeed the Durbar has now, since the dismissal of Lachmun Das, asked Mr. Plowden to advise the Gilgit authorities direct without reference to them. If we have a quiet and judicious officer at Gilgit, who will get the Kashmir force into thorough order and abstain from unnecessary exercise of his influence, we shall, I hope in a short time, have the whole thing in our hand without hurting any one's feelings.

Up to this the document is a substantially accurate reproduction of a minute actually written upon the above date by Sir Mortimer Durand, so much so that there can be no doubt whatever that it must have been communicated to the Press by a person who had had an opportunity of copying or committing to memory a part, at all events, of Sir Mortimer Durand's minute. A few words only have been misquoted, but they are not of material importance. I think the Council will agree with me in considering that there is nothing in the passage which I have read which could be legitimately construed as revealing iniquitous designs upon the State of Kashmir on the part of the Government of India. It will no doubt be within the recollection of hon. members that, at the time when the minute was written, there had been considerable disturbances on the Gilgit frontier, that the Chiefs of Hunza and Nagar were in revolt against Kashmir, that Chaprot had been captured, and other places within the territories of the Maharaja threatened by the insurgents, who had defied the Kashmir authorities.

These events had shown in so striking a manner the insufficiency and weakness of the frontier administration of the Kashmir Durbar, that proposals were submitted by the then Resident for the purpose of coming to its assistance. With this object Mr. Plowden advised the appointment of an English Political Agent at Gilgit, and he was further of opinion that it might be desirable to send British troops into Kashmir. These were the proposals to which the Foreign Secretary, in the document of which I have just read a part, took exception, and in the passages which follow in the original minute, which I have lately examined, I find that his objections to the Resident's proposals were throughout based upon the reason which he assigned at the outset, namely, that Mr. Plowden was disposed to rely too much upon British intervention, and not enough upon the efforts of the Durbar. Sir Mortimer expresses his belief that we should "be able to improve and strengthen the position of the Kashmir authorities;" that any officer whom we send up "should act with the consent and assistance of the Durbar;" that "he should not take command of the Kashmir troops or get up any military expeditions;" and he was to "give advice to the Governor in his present military difficulties" only "if the Durbar wishes it."

Will it be believed that the whole of the portion of the minute from which I have taken these extracts has been omitted, or suppressed, and that in lieu of it has been inserted the passage which I shall now proceed to read:—

"Altogether I think our first step should be to send up temporarily and quietly a selected military officer (Captain A. Durand, of the Intelligence Department) and a junior medical officer. Both of them will have the support of the Durbar when and where it will be necessary, and they will not display any indiscretion, so that the Durbar may not have any hint of the work they are about to undertake, and they will have to obtain the consent of the Durbar in matters concerning military difficulties. Once we can establish a belief that our undertaking is nothing but the welfare of the Durbar, we are surely to attain our object. Time will show that my view is not a wrong one. In it lies, I venture to hope, the safe realisation of that object which was once contemplated in Lord Canning's time, and afterwards it was abandoned after deliberation."

This extract, with the exception of the first line and-a-half, in which it is recommended that an officer should be sent up temporarily to Gilgit, is a sheer and impudent fabrication. Not only is it not to be found in Sir Mortimer Durand's minute, but it misrepresents him in all the most essential particulars. It has thus come to pass that, on the one hand, important passages of Sir Mortimer Durand's minute have been altogether suppressed, and, on the other, words have been ascribed to him which he not only never used, but which convey a meaning absolutely inconsistent with those which he actually wrote.

I have already called attention to the suppression of those parts of the minute which most strikingly illustrate the moderation of the policy which found favour with the Foreign Secretary, and which was approved by the Viceroy. When we come to the passages for which the writer has drawn upon his own imagination, we find a series of unfounded statements expressed in language which those who are familiar with Sir Mortimer Durand's style would not for a moment mistake for his, and abounding in suggestions to the effect that our policy in regard to Kashmir was governed by motives of the most sinister kind. Of such a description are the passages in which it is said that the officers sent to Gilgit are to conduct themselves, "so that the Durbar may not have any hint of the work that they are about to undertake," and the statement that, once we can establish a belief that our undertaking is nothing but the welfare of the Durbar, we are surely to attain our object,"—an object which is subsequently described as that "which was contemplated in Lord Canning's time, and afterwards it was abandoned after deliberation."

The newspaper version of the minute ends with the following words:—

"Eventually Major Mellis should go to Kashmir on the part of the Durbar, and submit a mature scheme for the better administration of the State, which is at present very badly managed indeed. This scheme should include the outline of our arrangements for strengthening the Government policy.

"After the expiry of six months we will be in a position to decide whether the permanent location of a Political Agency at Gilgit, also a contingent of troops for the defence of the frontier for which the Durbar have already agreed to put their resources and troops at the disposal of the British Government."

(Sd.) H. M. Durand, 6th May.
Very well.—(Sd.) Dufferin, 10th May.

Upon these passages I have only to observe that the earlier portion is rendered with complete inaccuracy, Sir M. Durand never having recommended that Major Mellis should submit a scheme for the administration of the State, but merely that that officer should at a later date go to Kashmir in order to confer with the Durbar in regard to its offer of aid for the defence of the frontier. The concluding sentence is a pure fabrication, none of the words after "policy" appearing in the original minute. The latter, I may add, received the Viceroy's approval, although not in the terms mentioned in the fabricated version.

I have shown already what were the objects with which the Government of India proposed, in 1888, to intervene in the affairs of Kashmir, and within what narrow limits Sir Mortimer Durand, with the Viceroy's approval, was prepared to restrict that intervention, and it is unnecessary for me to point out how full of mischievous and misleading suggestion are the passages which I have quoted from the spurious portions of his supposed minute.

The responsibility which rests upon those who are ready not only to give to the public documents which they are well aware could not have been obtained except by a distinct and criminal breach of trust, but who are not even at the pains to satisfy themselves that these documents are genuine, is a very serious one.

In the present instance the spurious information can have been published with no other object than that of persuading the people of this country that the recent action of the Government of India in Kashmir has been prompted by motives which have been repudiated in official documents of the first importance, as well as by the public statements of the Secretary of State in the British Parliament. Not content with persistently misrepresenting the Government of India, the publishers of the article have not scrupled to present to the public a garbled version of a confidential note, written more than a year ago, in order to give an entirely distorted account of the then view and actions of the Government. Neither then nor at the present time has it been the desire of the Government of India to promote its own interests at the expense of those of the Kashmir State; then, as now, it was our desire to see that State well and wisely governed, with a minimum of intervention on our part, and without any ulterior designs upon its independence. I am not without hopes that the sincerity of our motives will in process of time come to be understood even by those who have been misled by the persistent misrepresentation which has taken place in connection with these matters, and I believe that an exposure of the practices to which our critics have not scrupled to resort in the present instance may have the effect of, in some degree, opening the eyes of the public as to the methods which have been adopted for the purpose of prejudicing its judgment in regard to this important case.

I have thought it my duty to bring this matter to the attention of the Council, both for the purpose of affording an illustration of the kind of mal-practice against which the Bill on the table is directed, and also because I think it should be generally known that the new law is intended to be put in force in such cases, and that those who publish official documents without authority will come within its scope, whether the persons by whom those documents have been divulged are discovered or not, and whether the documents themselves are published in their entirety, or, as in the present instance, reproduced in a garbled and truncated form.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble also moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE [illegible]

Commanding, Bo Vol R Corps,
Bombay, 24th October, 1889.

1. The weekly Thursday drill in the Town Hall will commence at 8-30 to-night. Non-Commissioned Officers and members are requested to attend as there will be drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for recruits.

2. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. The first Commanding Officer's parade will take place on the 26th instant. Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements not later than Friday, the 25th instant.

3. The drill season will commence on Saturday, the 26th inst. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to inspect the arms and accoutrements of their men on every parade. The Brigadier-General Commanding the District has given orders that if any arms or accoutrements are found to be in bad order, they are to be at once removed from the custody of the Volunteers who may be in possession of them at the time.

4. The following will be the scale of Parades until further orders:—

October 26th, Commanding Officers Parade—Route March.

November 2nd, Commanding Officer's Parade—Marching past and Company drill.

November 9th, Commanding Officer's Parade—Marching past and Company drill.

November 16th, Commanding Officer's Parade—Marching past and Company drill.

November 23rd, Commanding Officer's Parade—Adjutant's drill.

November 30th, Commanding Officer's Parade—Adjutant's drill.

5. There will be drill at the following places until further orders, commencing from Monday, 28th inst.:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 p.m.

P. & O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.

Cathedral High School, Mondays, 3 to 4 p.m., and Thursdays, 4 to 4-30 p.m.

John Connon School, Wednesdays and Fridays, 4 to 5 p.m.

6. There will be Skeleton Company drill for officers and N. C. Officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

7. The Indian Rifle Association Volunteer Contest will be fired at Coorla on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 24th, 25th, and 26th instants.

8. The Battalion will parade on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground, Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. The tramway fares of N. C. officers and Volunteers attending Commanding Officer's parades (to and from such parades) will be paid by the Corps. Application to be made immediately after parade to the N. C. officers, which will be detailed in each Company, when the tramway tickets for the journey to parade must be produced.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on the 26th inst as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two double cars leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-55 p.m.

St. Mary's College—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens at 3-55 p.m.

St. Peter's School—One single car leaves P. and O. Dockyard at 4 p.m.

9. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant ten days leave of absence to Capt Nicholson, from the 24th instant to the 2nd proximo both days inclusive.

Bombay Light Horse.

10. There will be drill at the Riding School on Saturday morning, 26th instant, at 7 o'clock for all members. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V R. Corps.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

DEBT-EMBARRASSED CLERKS AND OTHERS.

The following Resolution is published in the *Gazette of India*:—In a resolution of January last, the Governor General in Council invited the attention of the local Governments to the imperative duty which devolves on them of taking severe notice of the conduct of clerks and other employes who allow themselves to fall into embarrassed circumstances, and it was pointed out that assistants in Government offices should clearly understand that, if they voluntarily contract debts or obligations which they are unable to meet, they render themselves liable to summary dismissal. His Excellency in Council has reason to fear that the tenor of these orders has not always been properly understood, and desires to supplement them by more definite instructions as to what constitutes such a state of indebtedness as to render it undesirable that a person should be retained in the public service. The Governor-General in Council accordingly directs that, where half the salary of a Government official is constantly being attached for debt, or has been continuously under attachment for more than two years, or is attached for a sum which, under ordinary circumstances, it will require more than two years to repay, a full schedule of the officer's debts should be obtain by the head of his office, and the case should be dealt with in the same way as if the debtor had taken advantage of the Insolvency Court. In such cases it should be specially ascertained what is the proportion of debts to salary, and the extent to which they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a public servant, whether the debtor's position is irretrievable, and whether it is desirable, under the circumstances, tor etain him in the particular post he occupies, or in any position under Government.

CARDINAL MANNING AND JOHN BURNS ON THE STRIKE.

The *New Review* for October contains two articles on the recent strike—one by Cardinal Manning and the other by John Burns. Cardinal Manning is brief. He writes:—

"About the strike I can say nothing but what everybody knows already; certain facts, however, have forced themselves upon me in the following order:—First—The immense suffering which falls in a moment on women and children, and the ruin of careful thrift which is drawn out from savings banks and prudential societies. Moreover, there is ruin among the lesser tradesmen, and a bar to the importation of food. A strike makes bankrupts of tens of thousands of the most deserving of our people. Secondly—The unknown dangers which in a moment might, by the act of a fool, or a madman, or a malefactor, be let loose upon us. Once begun no one could foresee the end. Thirdly—The spread of a restless sympathy in the labour market all over the land, and especially in the chief centres of industry. Fourthly—The almost certain injury permanently inflicted upon the port of London. It is a proverb that capital, like fish, is shy. Once frightened away it will not return. What we may hope will come from this strike is a registration of labourers and an organisation of labour. This will clear the dock gates and the East of London of thousands who year by year flow in from the country without knowledge or skill. Nevertheless, without any blind self-praise, I believe we may say that, since the cotton famine of the North, there has been no nobler example of self-command than we have seen in the last month. Now, happily reconciled, the conduct on both sides gives the surest pledge of peace and of mutual and permanent welfare. Slight disorders here and there were inevitable and foreseen. The seeds of them were sown before the strike. They sprang up after it, not from it, and by wise policy will soon cease to exist."

John Burns says he would have preferred not to have taken in hand at this particular moment to set down upon paper his own impressions of the strike and its results. "I am not yet—pen in hand—well clear of the stress and turmoil of it all. Accurate? Truly I cannot say. Impartial? I will not pretend to say. I have been 'down there' so much and so often lately whole days and whole nights. And it is not easy to go 'down there' week after week and rub shoulders with men who are silently enduring hunger, and see the thin-faced women carrying their blankets to the pawn-shops, and return home and be coldly impartial in telling the story." Yet after all he "thinks he can state the case for the leaders of the strike with abundant fairness." It is six years ago since John Williams, himself, and others began to go to the docks in the early morning and sow the seeds of discontent. We saw how wretched it was, and deliberately set ourselves to make the men revolt against their lot. That in the end we succeeded in doing so says quite as much, I fancy, for the quality of the men themselves as for the resolute and persistent efforts, of those who, when they had got the crusade into life, kept it steadily, and continuously, and resistlessly going. If the stuff we had to work upon had been such stuff as the dock labourer was once thought to be compounded of, we might have stood on tubs at every dock gate in turn and talked the tongues out of our mouths—there would have been no strike. It is not to me nor to any other apostle of discontent that the strike was mainly owing. It owed more than all else to the fact—now patent to the world—that the dock labourer is a man radically different from the creature of whilom popular imagination. The docker went to the meetings that led up to the formation of the Gas-workers' Union—that fired him. When the gas stoker won the docker became restless, and the appeal of an old dock hand named Harris led to the formation of a union. Out of this came the strike. At one time Burns estimates there were as many as 100,000 men out. "The economic questions of the strike seemed for a moment to sink into nothingness in comparison with the question of the commissariat. Food had to be found for 250,000 stomachs every day of the week. The ticket system put an immediate check upon many possible abuses of the general plan of relief. Refusing to give money, we insured ourselves against drunkenness and all the troubles arising out of it—troubles which have been the ruin of more strikes than one. This has been the soberest strike that I remember. From first to last no man has asked me for money for beer."

What is the net result of the strike? "I can answer in a word," says Burns. "The strikers have gained 1d. per hour on ordinary time, 3d. per hour from three to six p. m., 2d. per hour after eight, whilst the four hours call for 2s. pay gives a permanency that has only now been secured. Contract has been abolished. By the abolition of contract the men cease to be sweated by the gangers as they have been hitherto. The contract system has been a material injury to the men throughout, We have given that system its quietus, and by so doing have removed a hundred causes of discontent and anxiety from the dock labourers." What other result has the strike accomplished? "It has destroyed now and for all time the system of sweating, under which the docker found himself compelled to labour at starvation wages for the profit of his employer. It has abolished, or done much to abolish, jealousy and bad feeling of every sort among the dockers as a body, The brutal relations (I can give them no other name) that have existed between foremen and men have disappeared, or are bound to disappear in the immediate future. And touching the relations of the men with their employers, those also will, of necessity, be bettered, inasmuch as the employers, dreading another strike, will have a substantial motive for keeping on the best possible terms with their men. Hitherto the relations of employers and men all through the docks have been degrading to the men. It will not be so in the future. Must I say a word as to the relations of the leaders of the strike with the representatives of the dock companies? Now that the victory has been gained, I am anxious to say as little as possible. But as an old agitator I am bound to express my own personal feeling that in this strike I have had to deal with men who from first to last seemed to me to have a very imperfect appreciation of their own best interests, and very little regard for the feelings of others. More than this, I might say that the representatives of the Dock Companies never seemed to me to know their own business." In conclusion, Burns writes:—"As a trade unionist, my own notion as to the practical outcome of the strike is that all sections of labour must organise themselves into trades unions, that all trades must federate themselves, and that in the future prompt and concerted action must take the place of the spasmodic and isolated action of the past. As a Socialist, I rejoice that organised labour has shown how fully it can meet the forces of capitalism, and how small a chance the oppressor of labour has against the resolute combination of men who, having found their ideal, are determined to realise it."

Mr. Gladstone having been written to with reference to the prosecution of Salvationists at Whitchurch, Hants, for obstructing the highway, has replied as follows:—"The circumstances which you relate appear to deserve attention, but there must be a division of labour, as my hands are too full to allow me to undertake examination. Might you not apply to the local member if local persons are concerned?"

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.—The Cream of SCOTCH Whiskies." Enormous demand. Per dozen Rs. 24. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE ART OF MISSING.

A writer in *Blackwood's* on the art of shooting has some remarks—naturally enough—on the art of missing:—

When you miss, try and think why you miss; and if you steadily keep both eyes open, it will assist you in finding out the cause. "It may; but my own opinion is, that except in those cases in which even a novice knows that he is going to miss when he pulls the trigger, no man ever knows, or could ever learn, why he misses. He may take for granted that it is because he shot underneath or behind the bird, and he will generally be right, but I don't believe he would find this out by keeping his eyes open any more than by keeping them shut. Mr. Lancaster says, "Put an exploded cartridge into the gun, cover the next bird carefully, then swing the gun and pull the trigger simultaneously. This will enable you to see whether the gun was exactly where you meant it to be at the moment of pulling;" and supposing it was where you meant it to be, you would only learn what you knew before, that it was in the wrong place. If it was not where you meant it to be, you would certainly discover that you had deranged your aim by some movement of your own. But how many misses are owing to anything of the kind? I believe a very good plan is to walk with a shooting-party for a week or two without carrying a gun yourself. Pick out a bird when the covey rises, follow him with your stick to your shoulder, and in this way thoroughly familiarise yourself with the whole business before attempting to fire. After a few weeks you will be comparatively cool when a covey rises under your feet, and will have accustomed yourself to taking your time. But even that will hardly get to the root of the matter. I believe that with many bad shots, and especially beginners, there is no concert between hand and eye at all. This comes with practice more or less quickly, as the case may be, but not by slow degrees. Some fine day the youth suddenly discovers that he can shoot. Of course, before this he will have killed a bird or two every now and then. But then at last he will feel that he knows what shooting means, and will begin to feel sure of killing. It is something like outside edge in skating—it comes to you all at once. At least, I know this was the case with myself, and I have heard many others say the same. I had my first certificate when I was twenty, and it was not till my fourth season that I could really shoot. Then suddenly all difficulties seemed to vanish. I didn't do very well on the 1st of September—how well I remember it!—but in a few days I was all right. And going to shoot with a friend in Northamptonshire on the 10th, I killed my eight brace with hardly a mistake—several double shots among them. But if I had been asked how it was that I generally missed before, or how it was that I came to kill then I couldn't have explained it, either to myself or anybody else. There was no conscious mental effort. The eye had educated itself, but the results were not apparent till the whole process was complete.

Now I believe that with some men the eye never thus trains itself. Such men always seem to me to shoot in the direction of a bird rather than at it. I made this observation to myself years ago when I was shooting with a friend younger than myself over a large piece of rough grass and rushes, interspersed with gorse and brambles, where the birds lay like stones. Perhaps there were three or four hundred acres of it. The partridges had come down in twos and threes from the stubbles on the adjoining hills, and offered the prettiest shots imaginable. My friend, who was then perhaps in his sixth or seventh season, had, of course, every chance, but he never killed a bird; and I noticed that as each bird rose he flung his gun to his shoulder, and seemed to pull the trigger like a man who had neither the expectation nor the intention of killing anything. As the bird flew away he didn't utter a word, but stuck in another cartridge and marched straight on at the same steady pace, firing every seven or eight minutes with the same hopeless pertinacity, and the same imperturbable composure. I was sure from the movement of his body that his eye didn't know what his hand was doing. There is something which tells you this when you watch a man shooting, though I could not explain what it is. Now this young man was very fond of shooting, was very clever, and in most things very painstaking. Yet he never learned to shoot, and never would have done had he lived to be the age of Methuselah. I can see him now—see that long stretch of grass and furze, the dogs standing every thirty or forty yards; the birds proping up one, two, or three at a time, out of the yellow prickly bushes or the long rank herbage which rose nearly to our knees. I see him level his gun with the same unconscious expression on his countenance, and I see the flash and smoke, and the birds flying safely away without the shooter looking to the right or to the left for either sympathy, advice, or banter. Now nothing will ever persuade me that this man's infirmity was curable. It was a defect of nature—congenital; and so I believe it to be with half the bad shots in the world. It is no use advising them to do this or that—they *can't*.

I remember, too, that after I had become a good shot at winged game, I still remained a bad shot at ground game, and the art of killing rabbits seemed to come to me quite as suddenly as that of killing partridges. I had been invited by a very old friend to join the two days' rabbit shooting which he always had the week before Christmas, in order to distribute the rabbits among the labourers before Christmas Day. He wanted to kill a certain number, and told his keeper he intended to do it. "Well, sir," said the man, "we might no doubt; but there's Mr.—*he* can't kill rabbits." "Oh, he'll kill 'em well enough to-day, you'll see," was the answer. I had often thought this one of the most curious things in all my experience of shooting. My rabbit aim had been just as bad as ever down to that date. The last time my host saw me shoot I had missed nine out of ten. But strange to relate, on that day I *did* "kill 'em well enough." At the first go off I was standing outside a long narrow plantation which was full of rabbits. Dogs and beaters went in. A great yelping and shouting arose instantaneously. In another minute two rabbits bolted together on my side, one running down the side of the spinney, the other taking straight across the field at right angles to it. I knocked the first into the ditch just as he turned back into the cover, and swinging round rolled over the second dead at five-and-forty yards. And so I went on. I killed sixteen couple with very few bad misses, and the corner once turned I maintained my advantage, and continued to be an average good rabbit shot ever after wards. Now what was the secret of this sudden change, which occurred, on my honour, exactly as I have described it? Can Mr. Lancaster explain that? I often asked the giver of the shooting what made him tell the keeper I should shoot well that day, he could never give any satisfactory answer. "Oh, I thought you would," was all he could say. The prediction, of course, was in reality a mere fluke. But the fact remains to be accounted for, and is in my judgment wholly inconsistent with the theory that we teach ourselves shooting by degrees—that is, by the conscious and continued observance of certain fixed rules, as a man learns arithmetic or grammar.

Finally, there is another kind of missing on which Mr. Lancaster might have given us a word or two. There are some men, I believe, so fortunately constituted, both in mind and body, as to be virtually ignorant of either mental or bodily disorder. Nothing puts them out; nothing disagrees with them. They may sit up smoking and drinking till three o'clock in the morning, or go to bed at eleven with only a pint of claret under their belts, and at breakfast-time they will be just the same, with clear eyes, clear heads, a healthy appetite, and not a symptom of *malaise* about them. The post may bring them disagreeable letters, they may have quarrelled with their wives or their servants, but nothing disturbs the even tenor of their way; and the vast majority of men of this stamp will never vary in their shooting from one week to another. Others who are more easily affected by such circumstances find their nerves or their tempers all wrong when they start in the morning, and shoot fifty percent worse than usual. "Then the two men went into the turnips," writes Mr. Trollope, "and each swore at his luck as he missed his birds; and there are some frames of mind," he adds, "in which a man can neither shoot partridges, nor play billiards, nor recollect a card at whist." In other words, most men are liable to have their "bad days," which, however, are easily accounted for by any one of the above misfortunes. But there are bad days which cannot be so explained, and these it is which have often caused me great perplexity. I will give an instance.

Some years ago I went to shoot with a relation in Hampshire early in September. It was a forward season; the harvest was all in, and the birds were strong. There were only he and I, and the first day we killed, over dogs, twenty brace and a half; the second, sixteen brace; and the third day we took a rest. We were neither of us knocked up; we were young, in good health, free from care, had only one bottle of claret between us after dinner, and one whisky-and-soda in the smoking-room at night. We were both in bed, I should say, by half-past eleven at the very latest, and woke up each morning as fresh as paint. Now, how was it that on the fourth day of my visit, after an interval of repose, when we went to shoot with a neighbour we both utterly disgraced ourselves, and I myself in particular? In the morning I shot badly; and in the afternoon, when we had got a thirty-acre turnip field, full of birds, I couldn't touch a feather. The field was made up of little knolls and hollows, where the birds, lay splendidly; but in a little time I became positively afraid of them, and prayed that none might get up within shot of me. I wonder whether any of my readers have experienced this sensation. It arises when you begin to feel that the birds are thoroughly masters of you, and that it doesn't matter where or how they get up. You shoot just as if you had no shot in your gun, and the best plan is to give it up at once to an attendant, as no amount of "pulling himself together" will ever restore a man who has fallen into this state of hopeless imbecility. The next day my cousin and myself went out again and shot as well as ever, and as we drove home in the cool of the evening through those beautiful Hampshire woods, on the skirts of the New Forest, fresh and green, and bathed in the mellow sunlight of September, we speculated much on this great mystery. What could be the secret of the sudden paralysis which had seized us on the preceding day, and totally disappeared by the next morning? This, however, was not a solitary experience in my own case. I have been incapacitated in this strange and sudden manner some three or four times in my life, and am as far from an explanation of it as ever.

SOME LONDON TALKERS.

In the *New York Tribune* Mr. Smalley has yet some more to tell us about famous talkers he has met:—

One name I shall [he says] take from Mr. Russell merely because it is the one which Mr. Russell has handled more inadequately than any other; I mean Mr. Balfour. "The word," said a lady whose word in such matters and in others is law, "which describes Mr. Balfour's talk is charm." It is not common in women; it is so rare in men that you can count the instances on your fingers. Well, if a man may presume to judge where a woman has given her verdict, charm is not too heavy a word. It is charm of character first of all, or of nature, or of temperament, or whatever the right word be. If a single other word besides charm has to be fixed upon as descriptive of these intellectual processes and deliverances, perhaps leisureliness would be the one. Nothing so vulgar as hurry is to be seen; yet the conclusion may come and often does come swiftly; a kind of lightning-stroke, following unexpectedly on a half indolent inspection of the whole matter. Of that affectation, whether of cynicism or anything else, which Mr. Russell imputes to him, he has, so far as I have seen, no taint or trace. It is a mind which looks out clear-eyed upon the world as it is, and truthfully, which likes truth in others and in himself, and with at least as much hatred of shams as Carlyle believed he himself had. I have heard Mr. Balfour talk in various circumstances. Like everybody else, he talks better sometimes than at other times, but never can I remember to have heard a note that rang false or hollow. He is a master of pure and delicate English; colloquial English nevertheless, with nothing in his language to suggest th [illegible] book in breeches, or primness of any kind, or pretenc [illegible] Mr. Chamberlain can hardly be left out of the lis [illegible] He lacks flexibility, but he talks with the precisio [illegible] and energy of one of those machines which his beloved Midland capital is so proud of producing. [illegible] machine, however, is usually adapted to one specia [illegible] purpose, and Providence has not confined Mr. Chamberlain's activities to a single area, so that the analo [illegible] is not quite accurate. He is sometimes thought mo [illegible] peremptory and more positive than those who are co [illegible] tent to accept the ordinary London code of conversation. Be that as it may, he is acute, ingenious, conf [illegible] dent, and capable of stratagem in private as in publ [illegible] If he does not choose to conform to all the con [illegible] tionalities of the society which he entered lat [illegible] most men, he shows himself loyal to the [illegible] world in which he was brought up; [illegible] the world for which he cares [illegible] provincial a word of reproach. His [illegible] people, the ideas and customs an [illegible] local friends and his constituen [illegible] powerful with Mr. Chamberlain [illegible] were all he had to consider. It is [illegible] that the range of his talk should b [illegible] he had enlarged his interests and [illegible] life. People in London will not talk [illegible] they care less for them, or at any rat [illegible] them, than is sometimes supposed. [illegible] cipal affairs which hold so large a space [illegible] of the ex-mayor they care nothing at all, [illegible] turn cares nothing at all for so many of th [illegible] which make up the staple of dinner-table ta [illegible] fair. When, however, he became a con [illegible] figure in public life he became a figure in soc [illegible] dined with the Prince of Wales at the Marl [illegible] Club, and there were fashionable ladies who [illegible] him and asked their friends to meet him, so th [illegible] opportunities were numerous. If he had wish [illegible] adapt himself to these new circumstances he [illegible] every advantage. But Mr Chamberlain [illegible] bending character.

Journalism is not without men who ca [illegible] as write. Who has not heard of Mr [illegible] that ever heard him did not wish t [illegible] him? Conventional he is not, nor [illegible] be. He is himself, which is more i [illegible] those individualities who make ro [illegible] wherever they go. The voice may [illegible] than that of the average young [illegible] the manner more positive; or no [illegible] sometimes to a point where it see [illegible] not lead to imitation, but it co [illegible] respect. Mr. Sala is copious, fluen [illegible] most accurate man who ever tol [illegible] stock of anecdote is as inexhaust [illegible] of the Rothschilds at their ban [illegible] upon it freely. You cannot start [illegible] has not a story ready, always to [illegible] tive, and worth telling; told, [illegible] that makes you think a bad story [illegible] of Mr. Depew's secrets also); ple [illegible] too, and power of seeing things for [illegible] making you see them. He has two [illegible] unlike him as they are to each other [illegible] and Mr. Archibald Forbes. The ge [illegible] *Punch*, as it is the fashion to call him, does [illegible] geniality to the point of suppressing a goo [illegible] because it is also sharp, or might vex so [illegible] else. But his sincerity is proved by his surp [illegible] that the victim should take it ill; his convicti [illegible] that the rest of mankind exist in order to be joked about, whether in *Punch* or in private. This peculiarity is perfectly consistent with good fellowship; I never heard anybody question for a moment that Mr. Burnand was a good fellow, or doubt that his interest in the impalement of his subject is altogether scientific. He is genial from top to toe; inside and outside; his laugh is genial, his voice is genial, the grasp of his hand is genial; nothing but geniality could induce him to amuse the company at the expense of the individual, or the individual at the expense of the company. Everybody takes pleasure in meeting him, and takes his chance with the rest of what may turn up; he puns for choice, and if someone else anticipates his pun or spoils his joke, or turns it against him, Mr. Burnand's geniality is proof even against the conversational calamities which to less richly gifted men are intolerable. No evening was ever dull in his company. Mr. Archibald Forbes has a more masculine and serious style; as befits one who has known battles and sieges and taken part in campaigns. His diction is most remarkable. You have heard him talk in America, and recognised in it the quality which is so difficult to describe—the something or other which sounds like a warning to get out of the way. If you don't get out of the way you might as well be in the path of a locomotive, or of a cavalry charge. Mr. Forbes has spent much of his life in the saddle, and acquired the habit of riding straight. He is as picturesque as he is forcible: he says what he has to say in words such as no other man would use, yet in his mouth they seem, and are, perfectly natural. They go to the mark like bullets; and sometimes leave a mark like a ballet. It is when he is challenged or provoked that this happens—when war is declared. For in time of peace he is peaceful, and fires nothing but blank cartridges. But you can hear the roll of musketry even when the bullets have been omitted; and it is still impressive. It is Mr. Forbes's military and semi-military life and training which have made him what he is, but they do not make other men what he is, nor do many soldiers gain from war the style of steel which is his, or the luxuriant vocabulary of which he has complete possession and control.

A romantic story comes from Kalocsa, the see of Cardinal L. de Haynald, Primate of Hungary. A short time ago a young student applied for admission as pupil to the priests' seminary, and being duly provided with examination certificates, was at once received. The new pupil led exactly the same life as the other inmates of the establishment, and showed a marked disposition for study. A few days ago Cardinal Haynald visited the seminary, and in the garden met the new-comer, who bowed respectfully; but, contrary to custom, did not kiss the Cardinal's hand. His Eminence not only noticed the omission, but it led him to examine the candidate priest somewhat closer. The effeminate face of the young student turned scarlet under the Cardinal's scrutinising gaze, whereupon the prelate uttered a few words in a low tone that caused the former to return quickly to the house. Five minutes afterwards this mysterious personage had left the premises, and has not since gone back. Rumour says the individual was a lady, who felt an irresistible vocation to become a priest. Some of the Hungarian papers even give her name.

SPORTING NOTES.

THE Great Breeders' Produce Stakes at Kempton Park has been so successful that there is actually a surplus from the entrances of several thousands over the advertised value of the race. A short time ago these thousands would have been garnered into the fund,. but, mainly through the representations of *Truth*, the attention of the Stewards of the Jockey Club was directed to this abuse, and a new rule was passed, which obliges the managers of a meeting to pay over any profits that may be made on a race to the owners of the horses engaged in it. The owner of the winner on Friday will get £6,300, if also the nominator, and there is £1,650 for the second, £1,100 for the third, and £500 for the fourth. It is absurd to give such a sum to the fourth horse, and the Stewards of the Jockey Club would do well to pass a rule restricting prizes to the three placed horses.

Fullerton, having been entered for the Ayrshire Handicap as five years old instead of six years, has been disqualified for that race, for which it will be remembered he started favourite. Considering that many thousands of pounds may depend upon the accuracy of entries, it is astounding that the utmost care should not be taken to prevent mistakes.

Wishing Gate was rushed to very short odds for the Cambridgeshire after her victory at Newmarket, writes a sporting correspondent, but her friends must now deplore the rash impetuosity of their proceedings, as, although she won easily enough, yet it is now clear that there was but little merit in her performance. The backing of Veracity (9st. 1lb) is rather an ominous movement for the supporters of Danbydale, and it is understood that Mr. Legh's horse will run for the Cesarewitch, but I expect that when the time arrives he will be an absentee, for there is nothing in his very respectable history to justify one in anticipating that he would distinguish himself over this most severe course with 9st. 1lb. I fancy that when the day of running arrives we shall find Goldseeker and Philomel in great demand, as Colonel North's mare is going so well in Newmarket that she will take a deal of beating with only 8st. 1lb. to carry, and another mare that will certainly run well, if she be all right, is Zanzibar, of whom I made a note at Ascot.

Allusion was made in this column some time since to the fact that the three-year-olds D'Orsay and Mortaigne had been confused and wrongly described since running in public, and the last issue of the sheet calendar amply confirms the rumours to that effect which have been prevalent since Doncaster, for it announces that the colts have been identified by their breeder, Mr. Harrison. They were purchased privately by Captain Machell at the Doncaster sales of [illegible]87, the colt called Mortaigne being described as by [illegible]u Brummel out of Timaru and D'Orsay being de[illegible]bed as by Rosebery out of Empress Maud. Mr. [illegible]rrison easily discovered, through the so-called [illegible]Drsay, the mistake that had been made, owing to the [illegible]ces remaining of an injury the colt had received [illegible]en a yearling. Notice is therefore given in the [illegible]ender that the horse hitherto entered and run as [illegible]taigne will henceforth be entered and run with his [illegible]pedigree as D'Orsay by Beau Brummel out of [illegible]ru, and the horse hitherto entered and run as [illegible]rsay will be entered and run with his right name [illegible]d pedigree as Mortaigne, by Rosebery out of Empress Maud.

[illegible] R. Gladstone is a sportsman whose generosity is [illegible]d with proper discrimination. To celebrate the [illegible]is mase Redsand, in the September Handi- [illegible] each of the three brothers Osborne [illegible]alue £50, and sent £130 for dis- [illegible] employes of the Ashgill stable. [illegible] for owners to recognise the [illegible]plays in bringing about the [illegible]erto it has been the fashion [illegible]either great or small to the [illegible]the winning horse; an absurd [illegible]ses out of ten. Of course there [illegible]tances of victories being gained [illegible]ng horsemanship," notably the two [illegible]rcher on Bend Or and Melton, but [illegible] trainer, who has suffered months of [illegible]ing a victorious colt or filly cherry ripe, [illegible]ain some substantial guerdon or recogni- [illegible]t has been accomplished. In the first flush [illegible]and gratified ambition, however, owners are [illegible] overlook the immense claims the trainer [illegible]eir generosity in their anxiety to reward a [illegible]r doing what many of his rivals would have [illegible]st as well.

[illegible]cratching of Bondager surprised not a few [illegible]er Testator's slovenly gained victory at [illegible] week, the inference was to be drawn [illegible]s the best of the two. In conjunc- [illegible], the pen has been put through [illegible]d Testator alone will represent [illegible] big race. This determination [illegible], in conseqence of a trial in [illegible]leared out Testator, Bondager, [illegible]ence of which was that Jack [illegible] the Cesarewitch of the out- [illegible] soon as the news became [illegible]ver, shook the firmness of [illegible]e market, and he was well [illegible]istas always had supporters

[illegible] penalty, had little difficulty [illegible] Maiden Plate at Lichfield, [illegible] within three parts of a length [illegible]easy victory. Old Rosy Morn [illegible]e after his fight with Chines [illegible] the end succumbed to Glass [illegible] 7 to 4 on him Golden Butter- [illegible]is only opponent, Piccolo, in [illegible]er; and another easy odds on win- [illegible]ain in the Grendon Juvenile Plate, the [illegible]andering her field, and she was not dear [illegible] Wilson at 180gs. Lanolin beat a better [illegible] one in Balderdash in the Lichfield Welter, [illegible]ambalo having walked over for the [illegible]reeford [illegible]ters' Plate, King of Diamonds brought off another [illegible]dds on chance in the Beaudesert Welter.

It being a Glasgow holiday, there was, despite a showery morning and dull afternoon, a good attendance of the general public at Hamilton Park, and the stands were well filled. In the opening event, the Hurdle Race, odds were betted on Belfry who ran very unkindly at the outset, and cleared her first hurdle in anything but business-like style, but nearing the straight she took up the running, and won very easily at the finish. Hearthstone, starting at the good price of 6 to 1 in a field of five, appropriated the Lea Plate, and Mr. C. J. Cunningham supplied the winner of the chief race, the Cairngorm Plate, in Deborah, who bowled over a couple of better backed ones in Charles Martel and Veau d'Or. The good field of eleven sported silk in the Portland Plate, the winner coming fourth in Border Queen, a 10 to 1 chance, Daft One getting no nearer than fourth. Another little fancied one in Exeter won the Palace Nursery, and Palm Bloom defeated two better backed ones in Weatherwitch and Burton in the last race of the day.

The annual sale of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard's blood stock, at Belhus Park, Essex, took place recently, when Messrs. Tattersall disposed of all the hunters and young stock. The catalogue comprised 32 entries, which included six fillies, some colts, and the entire horse Ringleader. There was a fair attendance, but only moderate prices were obtained. Ringleader was purchased by Mr. Bruce for 200 guineas, and the brood mare Novia Scotia went for 100 guineas. Among the hunters, Rotherfield fetched 95 guineas, Eve 90 guineas, St. Ebba 85 guineas, Amberwitch 85 guineas, Abigail 70 guineas, Miranda 60 guineas, Maythorne 60 guineas, and Basalt 60 guineas. The yearlings ranged up to 25 guineas each, and the foals fetched from 10 guineas up to 25 guineas.

When Recluse won his race at Newmarket, and was subsequently submitted to auction, though there was no bid for him, a discussion arose as to whether the bandages on his fore legs could be removed or not. Mr. Feist, the popular auctioneer to the Jockey Club, asserting that the rule expressly stated "that the bandages shall not be removed until a bid has been made," whilst another eminent auctioneer was equally certain that on being submitted for sale the bandages, if demanded, could be removed. This is one of those questions which it would be well for the Jockey Club to decide once and for all.

One of the river attractions at Maidenhead is (says a gossip) the ladies eight, *manned*—the word is inevitable—by the daughters and nieces of Colonel Hammersley. By the way, Miss Hammersley is an excellent coxswain, and when the Oxford crew were staying at the Colonel's a few years ago for their weeks up-river practice before leaving for Putney, she occasionaly acted as the regular coxswain's "understudy.'

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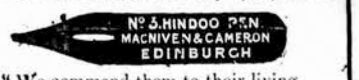

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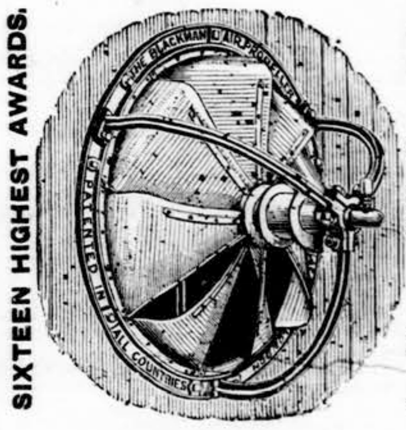

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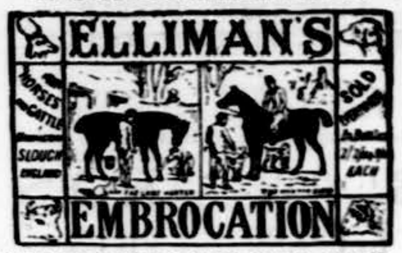

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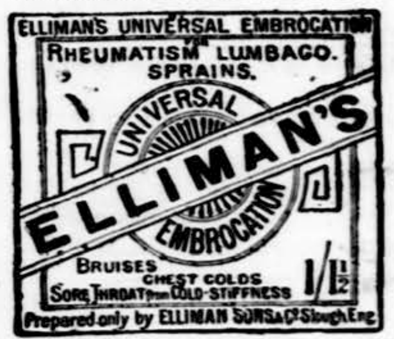
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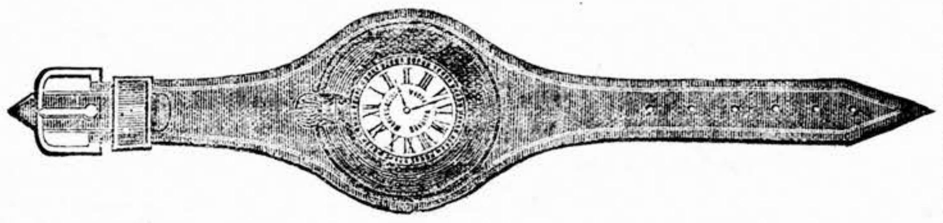

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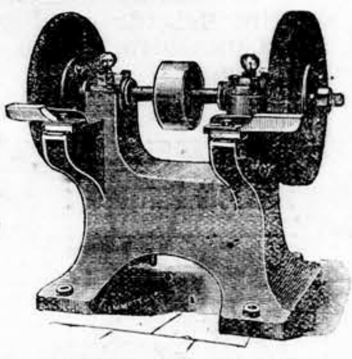

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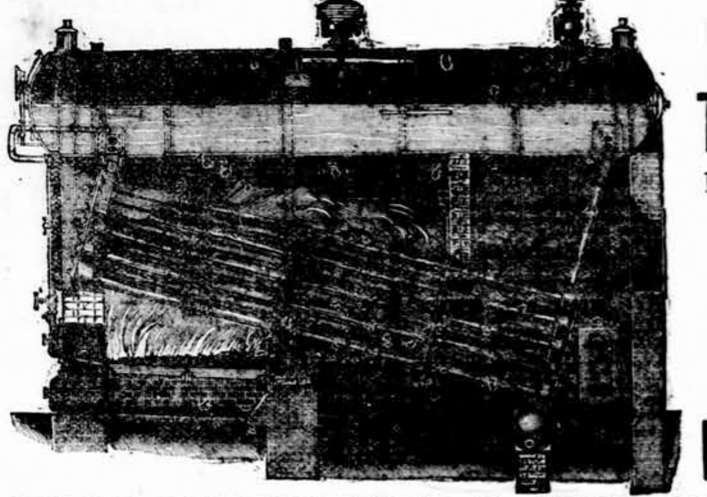

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